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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

World Turns to Air Conquests

Chicago Aims at Stratosphere

Germany Doubles Zep's Size

Britain and Russia May Trade

Bostonian Would Halt Crime

Demand Stalks Output in U.S.

THE world, convinced that the air realm is now ripe for vast practical conquests, plans thrilling scientific and commercial undertakings. The United States is ready to launch its own assault upon the stratosphere. Jean Piccard, chemistry professor of Delaware, twin brother of the European stratospherean, and Lieut.-Commander T. G. W. Settle, naval airman, will take off from the Chicago fair grounds in a metal ball seven feet in diameter swinging beneath the tallest balloon ever made. In a trip of less than 24 hours the two men hope far to exceed the other Piccard's world record elevation of 53,152 feet and eclipse also his discoveries—They seek to solve new secrets of the mighty, mysterious, super-penetrating cosmic rays.

¶ Prof. Auguste Piccard has done his best to equip Prof. Jean Piccard to bring more honors to the family. The new dowmetal gondola, lighter than aluminum, is more substantial, and has more practical recording instruments than that used in Europe. It is painted to attract sun rays where heat is needed, to repel them where it is not. There are 10 midget windows of thick glass. The men will ascend at midnight, coast until dawn, then screw down the manholes, adjust the oxygen tanks and start toward the sun, spilling their lead dust ballast. As the two scientific observers soar, scores of other natural scientists will listen to their comment—For this time, by radio, the whole wondering world is to be taken along.

¶ Germany is discovered to be grasping new air possibilities by building the largest dirigible ever undertaken. The Zeppelin Works are putting the craft together. When completed in 1934 it will have a length of 812 feet and diameter of 135 feet, with a volume of 7,062,800 cubic feet, whereas the Graf Zeppelin has a volume of but 3,707,970 cubic feet. Following the American practice, helium will be the gas used. This Zeppelin will be far more roomy, comfortable and practical for travelers than any yet built. It even has a capacious hold for the carrying of considerable quantities of freight—Germany believes the Zeppelin has proved what the wholesale air carrier must be.

¶ London sees the World Economic Conference move along with little actual friction toward its recessing on July 27. That is the date of Parliament's adjournment, and Prime Minister MacDonald is said to wish the W. E. C. to hold on so Parliament may not flood him with embarrassing questions. The wheat restriction agreement is pushed toward final accord; the proposed silver pact fares less well. The conference watches the reopened commercial relations between Britain and Soviet Russia, which promise to be extensive—Germany will be the largest trade loser through this rebuilt friendship.

¶ Boston hears Attorney-General Joseph E. Warner declare he can drive crime from Massachusetts if he is made an anti-crime dictator. Telling a legislative committee what a fearless, properly equipped leader could do, he is asked for and supplies full specifications. Mr. Warner seeks powers to organize special agencies to fight clever offenders, draft officials and policemen in making prosecutions, to seize and search without cumbersome warrant processes, to hold hearings and command testimony—This live attorney-general may show the way in a novel, effective war on the nation's crime.

¶ The Washington Administration is heartened by reports from over the United States. From so many quarters comes word of rising wages and increased employment that the Administration sees hope that buying capacity will keep pace with increasing production. The 40-hour week sends workers home at mid-afternoon. America begins to meet the problem of how to use new leisure. America's experience will be needed by other nations, with the International Labor Office pushing the 40-hour week toward world-wide adoption—A bright man's leisure should do as much for him as his work.

¶ The International Walther League at Chicago hears Rev. Lawrence Acker of Omaha stress improvements the slump has brought. He finds the American home no longer a garage where the owner parks for the night. Men and women, feeling the corrective stress, rally to duties and opportunities. Health is improved, the race is steadied, the mortal span is extended. Young men and women seek more education in solving home as well as national problems. Extravagance halts, thrift returns, divorces drop. Mr. Acker sees a spiritually-minded family—Which he says means a spiritually-minded nation.

Congress of Women Drafts Manifesto of Responsibilities

Declaration by World Group to Be Presented on Friday

By MARJORIE SHULER
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 18—A manifesto of human responsibilities is being drafted at the international congress of women, sponsored by the National Council of Women here this week.

The manifesto is to be patterned after the famous Bill of Rights, drawn by a little group of Suffragists in Seneca Falls, N. Y., in the year 1848. For 85 years that document has served as goal for women's organizations. Now in a city permeated with historical memories surrounding the Century of Progress exposition, modern women are meeting to assume their responsibilities not only for themselves but for all mankind.

The women's bill of rights in 1848 was written out of the need of that time for an open door to equality in the law, in suffrage, in business and the professions. The manifesto of 1933 will be written out of the need of this time for a planned economy in which women and men share alike. The draft will be presented on Friday following three days of speeches and round-table discussion.

The manifesto will indicate the progress which women have made since the Chicago fair of 40 years ago when the National Council of Women was starting and women speakers, timorous and uncertain, raised their voices in public meetings urging that they be granted the vote. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who was a chief speaker at the exposition 40 years ago and also is prominent on the program, describes the change graphically.

At the congress 40 years ago, Mrs. Catt says, the women called a meeting in a small room. They had no

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Peace Worker

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DAME RACHEL CROWDY

Post Still Ahead Of Old Schedule Crossing Siberia

Leaves Novosibirsk, Lands at Irkutsk With Nearly 17 Hours to Spare

By the Associated Press

Wiley Post, American globe girdler, dashed away from Novosibirsk, Siberia, for Irkutsk today 16 hours, 57 minutes ahead of the time he and Harold Gatty established in 1931.

Post dropped down upon Novosibirsk at 10:27 p. m. eastern standard time last night after a flight from Moscow. He was then 10 hours, 19 minutes ahead of the Post-Gatty time. He stayed only two hours and 35 minutes, and when he left at 1:02 a. m. today, he added six hours and 38 minutes to his lead.

His comparative time-table to date follows:

Post

10:27 p. m.—Arrived Novosibirsk.
(Elapsed time: 66h. 17m.)

Fourth Day

1:02 a. m.—Left Novosibirsk.
(Elapsed time: 68h. 52m.)
7:35 a. m.—Arrived Irkutsk.
(Elapsed time 75h. 25m.)

Post-Gatty

Fourth Day

8:32 a. m.—Arrived Novosibirsk.
(Elapsed time: 76h. 36m.)
5:45 p. m.—Left Novosibirsk.
(Elapsed time: 85h. 49m.)

Fifth Day

12:55 a. m.—Arrived Irkutsk.
(Elapsed time 91h. 59m.)

Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh were at their base at Cartwright, Labrador, where fog has prevented a continuation of their aerial mapping tour.

Jimmie Mattern, whose attempt to set a record around the world was wrecked with his plane in Siberia, still had his heart set on completing the journey solo. He was reported to have boarded a Soviet plane at Anadyr, Siberia, for Nome, Alaska, but his whereabouts thereafter were not immediately learned.

Lithuanians Win Honor

KAUNAS, Lithuania, July 18 (AP)—A monument in honor of the transatlantic fliers, Stephen Darius and Stanley Girenas, who crashed yesterday in Germany, will be erected by the Kaunas Flying Guild.

Bolivia Refuses To Take Defensive

GENEVA, Switz., July 18 (AP)—Bolivia delivered a communication to the League of Nations today refusing the League's request to have troops adopt a defensive attitude in the Gran Chaco border area where Bolivia and Paraguay are at war.

The note said such a course would be tantamount to a cessation of hostilities which, it said, would give the advantage to Paraguay and endanger the situation of the Bolivian armies.

"While a pacific solution of the conflict has not been reached," the communication stated, "the Government and the general staff alone are qualified to decide what attitude can be adopted in connection with the state of war declared by Paraguay."

Railroad Files Tax Petition

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad has filed with the Board of Tax Appeals a petition asking a review of a government claim of $306,728 in 1929 and 1930 income taxes.

Three Hops Home By Northern Route Planned by Balbo

Mooring Bases Proposed to Aid Regular Flights Across Atlantic

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 18—The armada of Italian fliers here for a Century of Progress exposition plans to recross the Atlantic Ocean in a single hop instead of going back the way it came, making shorter jumps through the northern region, it was announced yesterday by Gen. Italo Balbo, commander of the fliers.

The trip back to Italy, according to the latest plans will be made in three major hops: New York to Newfoundland; from there to Ireland, and then to Italy, making the return flight a much more exciting venture than the original crossing.

The trip from Newfoundland to Ireland is about 1000 miles longer than the longest hop made on the journey here from Iceland to Labrador, which is some 1500 miles.

The fliers expect to leave Chicago tomorrow morning, flying along the Great Lakes to Niagara Falls, then across to Albany, N. Y., following the Hudson River to New York City. During their stay there, the 24 seaplanes will be moored in Jamaica Bay, near Floyd Bennett Field, while General Balbo and his 24 officers will make a hurried flight to Washington, in American planes, where they will be received by President Roosevelt.

General Balbo proposed that mooring bases be established along the northern route by international coöperation to facilitate regular transatlantic flying, declaring he could not foresee great commercial developments without aid.

Balbo Lays Success Of Flight to Fitness Of Men and Seaplanes

(Copyright, 1933, by the Associated Press)

CHICAGO, July 18—Perils that at times caused him to doubt whether his mass flight of 24 seaplanes over the Atlantic ever would be completed were recited yesterday by Gen. Italo Balbo in an exclusive interview.

"Twice when we were flying through thick fog," General Balbo said, "I was discouraged. Once was near Reykjavik, Iceland, the other time was as we were nearing Labrador."

It was the perfection of the huge 6½-ton flying boats, the excellent training of his men, and the complete organization of the flight "along scientific lines," General Balbo said, that enabled the flight to reach Chicago—6100 miles from

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British-American Contacts Looming Large at London

Dominions Want Action Before Returning Home From Trade Meeting

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 18—Spade work of the final phase of the World Economic Conference continued today with an agreed resolution on international indebtedness, further progress toward the wheat agreement, and continued talks on silver, sugar, coffee and other commodities. The committees are making sufficient progress so that no obstacle appears in the way of concluding their work this week and adjourning the conference next week.

But behind these important details one outstanding fact and an unparalleled opportunity have been gradually emerging until they are at last breaking into the news. That is the relation for the immediate future between the British dominion delegations, Britain itself and the United States.

It is now seen that contact between these representatives of the most purposeful and most experimental nations may well prescribe what sort of economic conference will reassemble some months hence and what method toward business recovery will by then be receiving the adherence of the majority of nations.

Effect on Roosevelt Program

In other words, the contact between this controlling group is likely largely to determine the fate of President Roosevelt's program in so far as it might extend to any international scale. Dominions like Canada, Australia and South Africa are the most ready of any nations, with the exception of Sweden, to join the Roosevelt program in some measure and they carry the mother country in their train.

Moreover Dominion delegations at London are "all dressed up and no place to go." The petering out of the conference has disappointed them more than any other groups. Men like Mr. G. W. Forbes, Prime Minister of New Zealand; Gen. Jan C. Smuts and Mr. N. C. Havenga, leading South African Ministers, and R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, left intensely difficult domestic problems to come great distances to London.

They brought large staffs of experts at great expense. They were criticized at home for this expenditure and when they return home empty-handed the blame is apt to increase a hundredfold. Therefore they are more eager than any other nations to produce tangible results during their overseas sojourn. They are literally craving for an opportunity to suggest another imperial conference in London after the World Economic Conference leaves. They urge a rump meeting of British Dominions which shall do within this group what the World Conference failed to do on a universal scale.

But their exhortations are not really welcomed either by Dominion leaders or dominant forces in Brit-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Woman Secretary Of Labor Named In Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., July 18—Miss Charlotte E. Carr, colleague of Secretary of Labor, Frances Perkins, when Miss Perkins was New York State Commissioner of Labor, is today installed as Secretary of Labor and Industry of Pennsylvania by appointment of Gov. Gifford Pinchot.

Miss Carr succeeds Dr. A. M. Northrup, who resigned as chief of the bureau last week, to take effect in August, charging that Miss Carr as deputy secretary had fomented labor troubles in connection with her official activities in handling strike situations.

The Governor made the resignation effective immediately, however, declaring that such statements about Miss Carr were "in the nature of a challenge, and any challenge made against the rights of the working people is a challenge that I cannot ignore."

Miss Carr has worked in close connection with Mrs. Cornelia Bryce Pinchot, wife of the Governor, in stanchly advocating the Pinchot policies of eliminating sweatshops, of effective administration of compensation laws and of the rehabilitation of handicapped and idle workers.

China and Japan Proud of Tradition, But Even That, They Find, Has Limit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

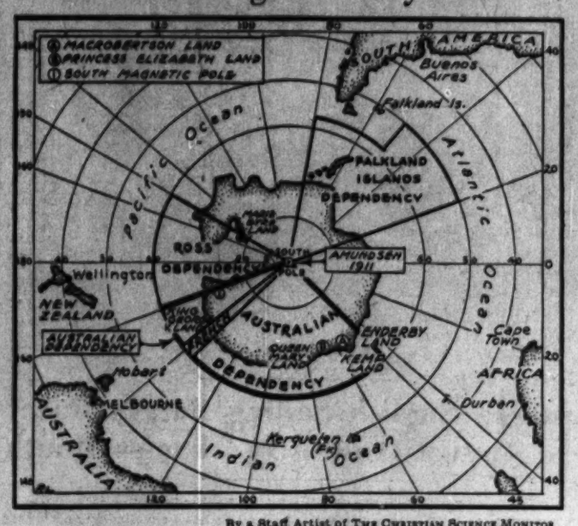
SHANGHAI—As a result of the great interest abroad in Chinese and Japanese affairs, many foreign motion picture photographers have been at work in these countries during the past two years, but their output has not been satisfactory to the citizens of either Japan or China.

It is felt by the people here that the foreign news reel and other photographers have been more interested in recording quaint Oriental customs than in depicting modern life in these countries, and it is even charged that obsolete manners have been staged for film purposes.

Accordingly, the intelligence section of the foreign office at Tokyo has now undertaken to produce a talking film, "depicting the true life of the Japanese people, for the purpose of removing misunderstandings prevalent among the peoples of the western world regarding things Japanese as they exist at the present time." This official motion picture will be exported to both Europe and America.

Simultaneously, the ministry of the interior of China has issued a set of regulations restricting foreign motion picture photographers in this country. The new law requires aliens to take pictures only under official supervision, and prohibits the filming of "matters derogatory to the prestige of the Chinese nation; matters contrary to the principles of Dr. Sun Yat-sen; or matters of a superstitious or mysterious nature."

Canberra Pegs a Frosty Claim



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SLICE OF ANTARCTICA

Darkened Segment of Circle Around South Pole Shows Two Areas Claimed for Australia, Broken by the French Adelie Land. The Tracts, Which Have Been Thoroughly Explored by Sir Douglas Mawson Are Expected to Be Known Together as King George V Land. Ross Dependency and Falkland Islands Dependency Are Both Claimed by Britain. Marie Byrd Land, Where Admiral Richard E. Byrd Raised the United States Flag in 1929, Will Be Seen to the Right of the Ross Dependency.

State-Wide Drive On Crime Receives Hultman Support

Crime Not Local, Police Head Says; Warner as Dictator Planned

Constantly parrying questions from committeemen, Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, commissioner of police, today recorded himself in favor of a state-wide drive against crime and for far-reaching correction in the existing codes of law enforcement.

In a judiciary committee hearing which threatened to become merely an inquisition of Mr. Hultman's transfer of Mr. John Anderson, the police commissioner scoffed at a purely local investigation.

"Crime is not local," he said. "It requires the whole power of the Commonwealth. A municipal or county inquiry would be futile for nearly every crime involves an automobile, which whisks the criminal from our jurisdiction within three minutes after the crime, barring traffic jams."

Advocated Alteration

Mr. Hultman practically advocated alteration in the basic code of American jurisprudence to meet the challenge of the incorporators using club charters to cloak illegal enterprises. He said these incorporators should be forced to prove their innocence following complaints against their establishments or should have their licenses revoked. This would reverse the present system whereby police must obtain evidence to prove guilt.

He also assailed the set-up of the lower courts wherein police prosecutors are denied rulings on points of law. He asserted the rights of the criminal to be elaborately protected with appeals, paroles and pardons, giving him 10 chances for escape to the Government's one of conviction. He condemned laws that prohibit the holding of men on suspicion beyond the next court session and the laws identifying automobile thefts as misappropriations.

Mr. Martin Hays, representative of Brighton, practically reduced the hearing into a defense of Deputy Anderson. The gist of his questions was that the public interpret Anderson's transfer as a demotion and a consummation of the charges in the Suffolk Grand Jury report. He indicated that since the commissioner had exonerated him in his report and since he could personally give Anderson a clean record, the deputy should be restored as the head of the bureau of criminal investigation. Mr. Hultman, however, consistently defended the transfer as necessary for the maintenance of confidence in the police department.

Dictatorship Plan

The State is contemplating unifying all its law enforcement agencies under the virtual dictatorship of Attorney-General Joseph Warner for the drive on crime.

Attorney-General Warner yesterday submitted a resolve that would give him almost unlimited power in the formation and utilization of special agencies against crime. Under the resolve he would be permitted to select any persons he saw fit to use, regardless of civil service laws, and utilize any members of the established police organizations of the State.

In contrast to talk of dictatorship, Mr. Warner characterized his resolve as a mild one. He said he was not advocating the abolition of the grand jury system or any revolutionary development. Instead, he said, as a prosecuting officer, he merely desired the power to coordinate police agencies throughout the State, a power which the Legislature alone could give.

He said the State possessed virtual dictatorship over the cities and that it was well within the power of the State to give the Attorney-General the authority to enlist municipal and county police officers.

The wholesale slashing of legal red tape and smashing of vexing shields of crime now contemplated is the result of Mr. Warner's insistence that the petition of the Governor for a commission to study merely crime conditions was too narrow a procedure.

Large Antarctic Tract Is Claimed By Australians

Area Explored by Mawson to Come Under Control of Commonwealth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—By a bill recently passed by the House of Representatives, the Commonwealth Government assumes control over that part of the territory in the antarctic seas comprising all the islands and territories, other than Adelie Land, situated south of the 60th degree south latitude and lying between the 160th degree east longitude and the 45th degree east longitude, comprising what is known as the Australian sector of Antarctica.

When Sir Douglas Mawson, the Australian explorer, proclaimed British sovereignty over this sector, he did so at two points, one of which he named Scullin Monolith and the other Cape Bruce. These two lonely outposts of the British Empire will perpetuate the names of two consecutive Australian prime ministers. Adelie Land is a narrow triangle of French territory bisecting the Australian sector, which covers an area of something like 3,000,000 square miles.

The new Australian territory is yet unnamed but it is likely to be called King George V. Land, a name already applied to a portion of this area. The greater part of the sector was explored by Sir Douglas Mawson in the Discovery in 1929-30 and in 1930-31. The Mawson expedition explored Enderby Land, Kemp Land, Queen Mary Land, and George V Land and discovered and named new areas known now as Macrobertson Land and Princess Elizabeth Land.

On Feb. 7, 1933, a British Order-in-Council was issued affirming that King George possessed sovereign rights over the area and placing this territory under the control of Australia.

The area is of considerable economic value. In 1919, 11,369 whales were captured in these regions yielding 407,237 barrels of oil. By 1931, this production had increased to 40,000 whales yielding 3,250,000 barrels. In 1930, 43 floating factories, 232 whale catchers and 10 transport vessels owned by 33 different companies, mostly Norwegian, set sail for the antarctic.

The Commonwealth Government will ratify the League of Nations whaling convention providing for international regulation of whaling in these areas to prevent the extermination of this valuable industry. Bird and seal life will also be protected with the same object.

Slaying of Croatian Embroils Yugoslavia

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, July 18—Political considerations of major importance in the Croatian opposition to the "absolutist" régime in Yugoslavia are seen by competent observers here in the fatal shooting at Zagreb Friday of the Croatian leader, Joseph Predavets.

Predavets has been acting chief of the Croatian Peasant Party, and since the condemnation to prison of Dr. Vlatko Machek has been virtual leader of the whole Croatian nation. Vienna opinion is inclined to link the fatality with Predavets' refusal to accede to King Alexander's request to become a Minister in the present Cabinet and thus outwardly manifest Croatia's acceptance of the Yugoslavian state in its present form.

It is stated that the reason Predavets was sent to jail shortly after inauguration of the dictatorship in 1929, was because he refused a Cabinet post.

Commerce Attachés Named

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—Appointment of Mr. Lynn W. Meekins of Baltimore and Mr. Henry C. MacLean of Litchfield, Conn., as commercial attachés to the London and Paris Embassies, respectively, was announced today by the Commerce Department.

Short Work Week Promises To Grow Into World Issue

Low Hours, High Pay Well Received Under Code by Workers

More Plants Open With Rise in Wages

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 18—Reports of pay raises and shorter hours from all over the United States heartened the Administration today as it faced the major difficulty of its recovery efforts—keeping buying power equal to increased production.

From New England to the far South, from the blazing furnaces of Pittsburgh to the humming motor factories of Detroit came the same good news—a general business pick-up; men going back to work; and now, under the Industrial Recovery Act, higher wages and earlier closing time.

One of the greatest industrial dramas in history was enacted yesterday as 700,000 textile workers went back to their homes and gardens and children.

In the Pittsburgh and other areas, pay increases on a voluntary basis went into effect, with rates ranging up to 15 per cent.

Council Considers Plan

To catch this movement at the flood and carry it further over the entire nation, the President's Executive Council met today to consider plans of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, industrial administrator, for a blanket voluntary code to cover all industries and trades.

The council met in the President's room in the White House, the usual cabinet room being too small to hold the enlarged executive group. Mr. Roosevelt was unable to be present, and in his absence the ranking cabinet member, Mr. Homer S. Cumming, Attorney-General, presided. The Secretaries of State, War and Treasury and the Postmaster-General were all out of town. It was left for General Johnson to take the center of the stage at the outset of the conference, as industrial recovery plans were discussed.

"The plan is under consideration, but has many ramifications," he said. "A code for voluntary cooperation is being prepared and may be ready for final action tomorrow. It must be put over by public opinion."

A patriotic campaign for direct appeal to the public to support those industries cutting hours and boosting wages is the scheme being considered. Despite rapid work done in getting codes up for consideration already, the Administration heads have decided that something more is needed.

Rising commodity prices have rapidly increased production, and wage increases are lagging. It will take two or three months to get

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Geneva Labor Meeting in June Paved Way for Achievement

Debate May Deter Immediate Action

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA — When the International Labor Conference meeting in June at Geneva voted in favor of an international agreement establishing a 40-hour week in industry, but decided to postpone the definite framing of a treaty until next year, it implied that a reduction of working hours should be viewed not only as a temporary expedient in time of crisis but as a more or less permanent measure made necessary by increased mechanization.

Had the proposition been considered only as an emergency measure it would have been necessary either to carry it into immediate effect or lay it permanently to rest. But the conference, comprising representatives of governments, employers' and workers' organizations of 49 countries, indicated by postponing action that further limitation of working hours will still be a live issue next year, and that the 40-hour week deserves consideration on the basis not only of its temporary, but also on its permanent, merits and demerits.

Long Road to Travel

A broad survey of world legislation on the question of hours of work reveals that there is still a long road to travel before anything like general acceptance of a 40-hour week can be expected. Even in the Labor Conference there were 25 votes against, as compared with 96 in favor of, proceeding to elaborate an international convention on this subject. Employers' delegates generally were opposed, and some governments have been consistently against any such action.

The best index to the world attitude on this question, so far as actual legislation is concerned, is to be found in the measure of support which has been given to the eight-hour day and 48-hour week as set forth in the Washington convention of 1919. This treaty made numerous exceptions from the operation of the 48-hour rule, but provided, on the whole, for its general adoption in factories, mines, quarries, power houses, construction work and land transport.

Washington Stands Aloof

Although this convention was drawn up in Washington at the time of the first International Labor Conference in 1919, the United States has never ratified it, nor, indeed, any other international labor convention. When it decided not to become a member of the League of Nations, the United States government at the same time eschewed any connection with the International Labor Organization, and consequently has not become a party to any of the treaties framed under its auspices. The nearest approach that Washington has ever made to participation in these activities was the sending of a delegation of official observers to the Geneva conference in June of this year.

American labor legislation has pursued a course deliberately apart from that of the 58 countries which comprise the membership of the organization, and which include all the industrial peoples of the world except those of the United States and Russia. On the whole, regulation of the hours of work in America has never attained the standard set by the Washington convention, except as applied to children. The recent proposal to establish a 30-hour week in American industry appeared to indicate that the United States was prepared to go further than other countries in limiting hours of work, but the failure of the bill to become law has left the situation much as it was before.

U. S. Not Alone

The United States, however, is not alone in refusing to accept even the 48-hour standard, to say nothing of the proposed 40-hour limit. Not a single industrial country of the first rank has accepted the Washington convention unconditionally. Unconditional ratifications have been received from only 12 countries. Of these, Belgium and Czechoslovakia are the most important industrially; the other ratifiers are Bulgaria, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Greece, India, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Portugal, Roumania and Spain.

It is true that a 48-hour week is being observed by many employers and in many countries where this limit has not been fixed by law. It is even probable that a 40-hour week has become much more widely operative than is generally supposed during the last two or three years. But the genuine test of a nation's readiness to accept limitations of hours is its willingness to place such provisions on the statute books. Viewed from this angle, it is obvious that the industrial world as a whole is far from accepting the 48-hour week, and considerably further from adopting a 40-hour limit.

Between now and the time when the next International Labor Conference meets next year this question is certain to receive more thorough investigation than ever before. The development of the industrial situation during this period will have an important effect on the decisions to be taken.

Debt Moratorium Is Established For Bulgarian Peasants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulg.—As a first step toward fundamental reform of Bulgaria's peasant debt problem a complete moratorium on private debts has been established by a new law and all cases relative to debt collecting pending in court are to be stopped. Until Dec. 1 next no debts can be collected by the forced sale of property of any kind.

The maximum legal rate of interest has been fixed at 10 per cent.

Parliament also has just voted a new land distribution law according to which some school property, communal grazing plots, certain forest lands and private holdings used for speculative purposes or merely as investments will be distributed among peasants.

This is practically the only "agrarian reform" which the present Coalition Government, containing three Agrarian Party ministers, has put into effect. And the law was strongly contested, for many Bulgarians oppose taking land away from schools to give to private individuals.

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Things Present

Strange, that we should name a flower that is native to Mexico after a Swedish botanist. For an interesting story of the original homes of our garden flowers, read "Where Did They Come From?" on the Home Building and Gardening page.

Carl Sandburg devotes a poem today to "The Windy City." Home Forum page.

Just as we expected: The folks are finding the new Figure Puzzles (on the inside back page) a bit harder. The successful solvers are invited to send in their solutions.

Look for the second article in the Puppet series on the Progress in Education page.

And Things to Come

Wednesday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Come Play, another adventure with the illustrious Mr. Scroggins, and more Vacation Vocations.

Kirstein Favors That Nation-Wide Code Be Applied

Needed, He Says, to Bring Wages in Line With Price Rise

Uprush of prices but sluggish wage advances constitute strong justification for the application of a nation-wide emergency code of hours and wages on business, according to Mr. L. E. Kirstein, member of the Industrial Control Board under the Industrial Recovery Act.

More than anything else, administrators of the act are concerned with the manner in which production is outstripping purchasing power. But if need be, he indicated, the President stands ready to clamp on a nation-wide minimum wage of $14 a week and a maximum work week of 35 hours. Then with purchasing power swollen and production curtailed, industrialists could work out their specialized codes.

Since March, labor has estimated a 35 per cent increase in production, but only a 7 per cent increase in wages. Cotton production has probably tripled, but there has been no indication that persons are consuming three times as much cotton. Although steel operations are at a pace three or four times those of last spring, steel's best customers, railroads and building have not expanded. Retailers report but a point advance in sales.

On the basis of such conditions, Mr. Kirstein sees bolting production, impounded stock on shelves and a serious relapse in recovery. Speculation in commodities, he indicates, is rife. Manufacturers rush to manufacture ahead to avoid higher labor costs, while wholesalers rush to buy ahead for the same reason. There is a reluctance on the part of industry to trundle forth their codes and thus raise their labor costs while profits remain so fat.

"But so far," Mr. Kirstein says, "not enough persons have been brought back into industry or under improved wage agreements to constitute any real increase in purchasing power. The millions that remain with no income or with incomes inadequate to meet their wants at the old prices certainly cannot pay the inflated prices today. Purchasing power must be increased to avert overproduction and possible collapse."

Mr. Kirstein stressed the experimental nature of the plan and its susceptibility to change if it did not work. There is nothing sacred about any code, he said.

Regarding the permanency of the plan, he said there was every probability that to the degree it worked, those workable features would become a permanent part of the nation's economic pattern.

The Recovery Act, he thought, has already justified itself by the elimination of child labor, but its wage agreements and the elevation of labor to partnership in American industry. These ideal reforms, seen but yesterday as the end of a weary and agitated road, have become fact over night.

Mr. Kirstein views the experiment as a social one. While not alluding to it as socialistic, he declared it certainly marks an industrial revolution and constitutes an indictment of American industry under the old régime of rugged individualism.

The retailers, according to him, are practically ready with their code as are an increasing number of other industrial groups. Threats of compulsory effecting of codes are thwarting in midcareer the trend to postpone action on codes on the assumption that rising prices would make participation in the program unnecessary, he indicated.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Boston Housewives Find Lowly 'Spud' on the Rise

Thrifty housewives of Greater Boston were rather taken back today when, basket in arms, they descended on the market places to engage in the "cash and carry" method of shopping.

One of the first foodstuffs to reflect the sharp price appreciation, so pronounced in industry, they found, was potatoes — the lowly "spuds." Many a purveyor of vegetables had much explaining to do, as one potential customer after another "came, saw—and went elsewhere" in search of lower prices. In many stores potatoes were 63c a peck at retail. Not long ago they were bringing 25c.

Negroes Reach Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, Kan., July 18 (AP)—Two Negro aviators making a transcontinental flight in the interest of aviation by members of their race continued their flight toward the Pacific coast today. The two, Dr. Albert E. Forsythe, Atlantic City, and Mr. C. Alfred Anderson, Bryn Mawr, Penna., hopped off from Fairfax Airport here at 7:15 a. m. (C. S. T.). They planned to make a stop at Wichita, Kan.

Old-Fashioned Craft Take a Bone in Their Teeth

By Commander Daniel—The Christian Science Monitor

CLOSE LEG IN THE ENGLISH SAILING BARGE RACE

Unique English Sailing Barges Race In Annual Contest In Thames Mouth

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Fourteen English sailing barges jockeyed for mastery in a recent contest in the Thames mouth. These beautiful craft, to be seen only on the east and south coasts of England, competed for various prizes and champion flags.

The sunlit leeches of the tall sails, glistening against the shadowed curves of dark red canvas, spars gleaming aloft to 100 feet above the silver bow wave, the gay racing flags proclaiming their owners' colors and crews in white ducks and scarlet tasseled caps wafted peacefully across the green background of Kent, proved a memorable picture.

Lack of wind turned the race at times into a drifting match, and on account of this the 60-mile course was shortened. Instead of rounding the Mouse Light Vessel, the committee boat anchored between Southend and Sheerness which became the mark round which the barges had to sail. This afforded a splendid closeup view to the spectators.

The prize for the best seamanship display was awarded to the Fortis of T. Scholey & Co. Ltd. She was judged to have excelled in smartness in trimming sails and raising leeboards on the new course. The judging proved an opportunity for many pleasantries and quips from spectators.

"Come along, Tiny," cried a friendly voice to the enormous figure of the skipper who went to the aid of one of his crew raising the leeboard.

"I'd like to have some of you aboard here to do a job of work," answered the grinning skipper amid yells of applause from the steamer, while the winch clanked merrily to the slowly rising lee-board.

Gently, very gently, these remarkable craft were wafted toward the winning post at Gravesend; remarkable because what other mode of transport will handle 300 tons of cargo with two men?

The Veronica was the first barge home, a recent acquisition of F. T. Everard & Sons, sailing in the stay-sail class. The Phœnician maintained her reputation by winning in the coasting class, for her owner, Miss B. I. Sully; while the bowsprit class was won by the Sara belonging to the same firm as the Veronica.

More Factories Reopening Under Recovery Code Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

codes signed for the big industries of the country. Some emergency action is required, Mr. Roosevelt feels.

Code to Cover All

This will take the form of a voluntary code to be applied over the whole range of trade and industry, affecting common laborer and white-collar worker alike, and designed to give business recovery a sound basis of increased purchasing power.

So far as plans have become known, a campaign similar to the Liberty Loan drives in the World War is envisioned with such modifications as the occasion requires. Tentative preparation for the campaign has been in the hands of Mr. Charles F. Horner, who during the Liberty Loan campaign put tens of thousands of "four-minute" speakers into the field.

One phase of the campaign will probably be an authorization for each manufacturer who subscribes to the national recovery administration's terms to use in its advertising, on its letterheads and as a label on its products an emblem consisting of an eagle with some insignia above and below such as the initials "N. R. A." and "Producer." The emblem would be a certificate of good character to industrialists from the Government.

It is believed that with the intensity of wartime national opinion behind the Administration for shorter hours and better pay, the Government could achieve almost as much voluntarily as under compulsion in putting through a united, nation-wide effort of this sort.

The difficulty of the whole problem is to write a code fast enough for all the varied industries of the country. This is the subject that is bothering General Johnson at the present juncture. The essence of the question is speed, and yet a code that will fit the typewriter industry for example, will not fit the mining industry.

Meanwhile, the usual succession of developments occurred in the field of industrial recovery administration and allied efforts.

The rayon and Indiana limestone manufacturers joined the increasing list of manufacturers presenting codes. The campaign to reduce cotton acreage was successful with owners of more than 10,000,000 acres signing up to drop these from cultivation.

Representatives of six major export organizations, and 19 individual industries interested in foreign trade, met in Washington and adopted a declaration of tenets designed to cover the preparation and adoption of industrial codes in so far as these affect exported articles.

Furthermore, lists of public work projects to cost $115,000,000 were made public, affecting undertakings in all states.

Connecticut Company Adopts Rubber Code

NORWALK, Conn., July 18 (AP)—Mr. John W. Whitehead, president of the Norwalk Tire & Rubber Company, announced adoption by the company yesterday of the code proposed for the rubber industry under the Industrial Recovery Act.

"The code calls for a minimum hour scale of 32½ cents an hour in the North and 30 cents an hour in the South for male minors and females with the exception of a six-week period for learners.

"Basic minimum hourly rate of pay for adults will be 40 cents an hour in the North and 37½ cents an hour in the South. The code calls for a 36-hour week, with an annual average of 208 hours a year to take care of peak production.

"Skilled labor, such as electricians, machine men and bosses are exempt from time restrictions. The code also bans employment of minors under the age of 17 years."

Jobs for 100,000 More

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—Mr. George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, said yesterday that the cotton textile industry code which became effective today should result in putting an additional 100,000 employees to work.

He said that the passage of the Industrial Recovery Act went far to restore immediate hope and confidence, but that the real problem of restoring consumer purchasing power and wiping out unemployment lay ahead.

"It isn't enough to have the act," he said. "Industry must actually work under the act to end the emergency. Someone must pioneer."

National Tea Profit Up

National Tea Company, Chicago, reports for the 24 weeks ended June 17, 1933, net profit of $892,110 after charges and federal taxes, equal, after dividend requirements on the 5½ per cent preferred, to $1.33 a share on the 644,483 shares of common outstanding at the close of the period, compared with $341,353, or 33 cents a share on 627,886 common shares, for the 24 weeks ended June 18, 1932.

British-American Contacts Looming Large at London

(Continued from Page 1)

ain. It is recognized by practical men, particularly several members of the present British Government, that Dominion coöperation was carried out by Ottawa about as far as is now feasible.

Even those negotiations were extremely difficult and beyond their present point it is felt that Dominion agreements would procure no real advantages. Instead officials of the Dominion and the British both are eager for better relations with the United States. It was with an eye on the American market that Mr. Bennett made his journey to Washington and then to London for a conference which at first appeared to be an American speciality.

General Smuts, Mr. Forbes and Mr. Stanley M. Bruce of Australia have similar instructions from their home governments, for they all desire better commercial relations with the United States. Ottawa having given them preferential entrance into the British market, they now wish an understanding with the United States which will work out profitably to open American tariff doors ever so slightly in return for Dominion concessions to exports from the United States.

Details of Wheat Agreement

Wheat agreement between overseas countries and the Danubians was formally reached, very closely following the lines tentatively adopted last week. For 1934 the Danubian countries agree to limit their exports to 54,000,000 bushels and 50,000,000 bushels in 1935.

Talks with Soviet representatives continue without much likelihood of insuperable obstacles and pourparlers with importing countries have begun. The aim of this latter negotiation is to limit home-growing in European countries and present import barriers roughly to the status quo which would prevent either any great increase in acreage or further tariff boostings.

The indebtedness resolution, which was proposed by the British, French, Italian and Roumanian delegations, and thus represents both debtors and creditors, lays down a few self-evident propositions about the debt situation. It states that the ability of debtors to meet their obligations depends largely on revival of trade, which, in turn, will be increased if tariffs and other hindrances are reasonably lessened. Default is condemned.

To some observers it was ironic that France—whose war debts to the United States stand in default—should join in saying "it is indispensable for the restoration of credit that contracts should berespected." But this declaration applies to debts owed France, not to debts it owes to the United States.

McLean Game Refuge Opened in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMSBURY, Conn., July 18—The 33,000 acres of the McLean Game Refuge, wild life sanctuary established here by the late United States Senator George P. McLean, were opened to the public yesterday. Senator McLean's will provided for public use of the natural park in perpetuity.

Senator McLean kept the sanctuary as a bit of natural woodland where birds and game were unmolested. There will be no fishing in the refuge. Hunting, picking of wild flowers and smoking also have been banned by rules drawn by the trustees.

Cubans Protest Taxes; Retail Stores Close

HAVANA, Cuba, July 18 (By U. P.)—Public opposition to further taxation was strikingly demonstrated here yesterday when all retail stores closed and thousands of demonstrators endeavored to force their way into the Capitol, where Congress met to consider ways of increasing Government revenue. Police reserves were held in readiness in event the demonstrators got out of control.

Practically every retail store in the capital closed. Retail establishments in Santiago, Santa Clara, Camaguey and Matanzas, the largest interior cities, also closed.

Cannon Pleads Not Guilty

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—Bishop James Cannon Jr. and his former secretary, Miss Ada Burroughs, of Richmond, Va., yesterday pleaded not guilty in the District of Columbia Supreme Court to charges of violating the Federal Corrupt Practices Act. The Southern Methodist churchman and Miss Burroughs were charged specifically with failure to report campaign contributions, donated for use in the 1928 anti-Smith campaign, to the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Peoples Gas Light & Coke

Net profit of Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company, Chicago, for the 12 months ended June 30, 1933, was $2,885,864, equal to $4.28 a share on 674,998 shares of stock, compared with $5,646,128, or $7.88 a share on 691,194 shares in the 12 months ended June 30, 1932.

Roosevelt to Tell Of Plans July 25

Washington, July 18

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT plans to give a full exposition of his recovery hopes and policies in an address on the evening of July 25 directed to the Governors' Conference in San Francisco.

Three Hops Home By Northern Route Planned by Balbo

(Continued from Page 1)

the starting point at Orbetello, Italy—with only one mishap.

"Of this much I am certain," he said, "this flight has proved that heavier-than-air ships are the only practicable means of long-distance flying. I was convinced of it seven years ago shortly after becoming Italian Minister of Aviation. Italy has built no dirigibles since that time. Now I have ample proof of my belief."

Of his 96 companions on the greatest mass flight ever completed, General Balbo declared himself justly proud. His system in conducting the flight rested in one word—discipline—absolute and final.

General Balbo's statement's were made in answer to a long list of questions submitted. Here are some of them:

Q. To what do you attribute the success of the flight?

A. To three things—First, the completeness of the organization before the flight took off, including the placing of supply and repair depots; second, the fine performance of their duties by the men, resulting from discipline; third, the perfection of the seaplanes.

Q. What further conquests of the air do you anticipate?

A. After we have returned safely to Italy—of which I am confident—I believe that there is little more in the nature of mass flights to be attained. Even a flight around the world, I believe, would add little to the proof that mass flight is practicable.

(Q.) Do you contemplate a mass flight around the world?

(A.) Of the possibilities of mass flight around the world, it would take 10 pages for you to recount.

(Q.) What was the most difficult section of the flight to America?

(A.) From Reykjavik to Labrador on account of the fog. That section of the flight, and its successful completion, does more than any one thing to prove the practicability of mass flight.

The flight to New York will be direct to Niagara Falls and then down the Hudson to the nation's largest city. Pending a conference with a representative of an American commercial transport line (American Airways) General Balbo said he would be unable to state over what cities the 24 giant seaplanes would pass.

Did he have any message for America? Only that "I have not the words to express my thanks and appreciation for the splendid spirit in which the people of the United States have received me and my men."

Judge Caffey Orders Harriman Bail Forfeited

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—Federal Judge Francis G. Caffey today ordered forfeited the $25,000 bail under which Joseph W. Harriman, the banker who disappeared yesterday from a nursing home, had been at liberty pending trial on charges he falsified the books of the Harriman National Bank & Trust Company.

This action was taken coincidental with receipt by police of a report that Harriman would return today to the nursing home in East Sixty-first Street from which he "slipped away" Monday. Judge Caffey ordered a bench warrant issued for Harriman's arrest.

Nichols Stigmatizes Run-Off Primary As 'Vicious' Device

"Vicious" is Mr. Malcolm E. Nichols's label for the proposed "run-off" primary prior to mayoralty elections in Boston. A former Republican Mayor and again a candidate for that office, Mr. Nichols appeared in protest at a public hearing today before the legislative committee on cities.

At the opening of the meeting today in the State House, Mr. Nichols was seated among 200 spectators. Later he arose and said, "I desire to speak in opposition to the bill." Senator Joseph Finnegan of Dorchester, who is handling the matter for the proponents, said he was "extremely grieved" that a man, honored by the minority, had decided to oppose "something wanted by the majority."

Senator Finnegan's remark was taken to refer to Mr. Nichols' election in 1925 on a minority vote as a result of a split among Democratic factions. The Senator warned that regardless of what steps the Legislature might take on the proposition launched by Governor Ely, "the people of Boston are not going to be victimized in 1933 as they were in 1925."

Radios Standard for Essex

CHICAGO, July 18—Majestic radios as standard equipment for the new de luxe models of the Essex Terraplane Six and Eight was announced today by the Grigsby-Grunow Company, makers of Majestic Radios. It is the first time in the history of automobile manufacture that radios have been installed as standard equipment.

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New England Vacation Areas Dotted With Summer Theaters

Many New Plays 'Tried Out' by the 75 Companies Which Are Giving Entertainment in Barns, Stores, Town Halls and 'Regular Theaters'

New plays and summer theaters are interdependent terms as Broadway spreads itself out over New England these days and stars of the Great White Way meet for rehearsals in bathing suits and beach pajamas. Inhabitants of rural regions, who might never have seen anything after "Uncle Tom's Cabin," are having an opportunity to steal a march on their "city cousins."

The increasing significance of the summer companies is being realized more and more each year as their number and value grows. It has been estimated that these groups number almost 75 in New England alone. With the theater's apparent shift of location and the scarcity of good entertainment in many of the urban centers during the winter, playgoers will be forced to make their sojourns into vacation land if they do not want to miss the "season."

The summer-time thespians in a large degree may be credited with putting romance back into the theater. Theirs is a life far removed from the workaday world of the winter drama. In following Rousseau's back-to-nature credo, they have based their art on simple things —hence the aura of rustic romance which hovers about them. It is far more intriguing to be entertained in an abandoned loft, church, stable, ice house or what-have-you than in the cut-and-dried confines of a building erected for the prosaic purposes of being a theater.

Artistic Productions

Adventure is coupled with romance in the summer theater. Since many (though not all, to be sure) are partially free from the necessity of profit, it is possible to present artistic productions whose commercial value would not warrant an urban showing.

So while the business of the theater is carried on beside babbling brooks, in sylvan dells, or on the sparkling sand, accompanied by the ocean's roar, the summer theater takes its place beside its currently declining contemporary, the winter theater.

In a brief survey of the more important summer groups, there appear to be a number of English plays being done this summer, several translations including Russian, French, Spanish and German—not to mention many indigenous tryouts. There are numerous potential Kaufmans, Barrys and O'Neills going back to the soil for inspiration; in fact, New England theater lovers should get a real thrill when they consider the industry going on out among the daisies and sand dunes.

At the Sharon Playhouse, Sharon, Conn., Miss Elizabeth Mack has five tryouts in mind, two of which are certainties at the moment. They are "Phantom Footsteps," by Walter Livingston (July 25) and "Love in the Air," a translation from the French, which is scheduled for the near future. Miss Mack also suggests the exciting possibility of a new play by Pirandello.

Mr. Virgil Geddes, who buiult a theater with one or two friends down in Brookfield, Conn., to say things he wanted to say, will present his own play, "I Have Seen Myself Before," during the week of July 17. It is "a comedy dealing with the situations that arise when a family decides to cook the pet chicken Grace, for Sunday dinner." Other plays down in Brookfield will include "Squaring the Circle," Russian comedy by V. Kataev; "Darick Calusem," by Thomas P. Robinson, and "Behind the Night," by Mr. Geddes.

In Putney, Vermont

"I Have Seen Myself Before," was also performed last week up Vermont way, Putney to be exact, where the Repertory Playhouse Associates make their headquarters. Other try-outs at Putney include one by Dana Burnett, "It's A Strange House," and also the aforementioned Russian play

Leaving Vermont for New Hampshire and the Mariarden Theatre at Peterborough, there are four new pieces awaiting playgoers at the New England Malvern this summer. "Under Glass," which opened last Thursday, is a new romantic comedy by Eva K. Flint and George Bradshaw. Mr. Howard Inches, the guiding hand at Mariarden, announces it for fall production in New York. Other new plays on Mr. Inches' list include "Another Man's Son," comedy drama (July 27-30), "Not Quite Conventional," (Aug. 11-13) and finally from Aug. 24-27 a gripping drama concerning a French girl who marries into a New England family, entitled, "There Is No Death," which will close the season. There is a possibility that Mr. Inches' new plays may have Boston hearings prior to New York this winter.

There will be about five main centers for try-outs in Massachusetts this season, most of them along the coast. Starting inland at Stockbridge, Mr. F. Cowles Strickland has two new ones in mind, "Gaily I Sin," which is described as "a very modern version of the very old story which begins 'once there was a princess'"; the other, "Love Flies in the Window," is the work of Anne Morrison, co-author of "Jonesy" and "Pigs," and will mark Miss Morrison's first single-handed attempt. The plays are scheduled for some time in August.

Crossing the state to the shores of the Cape and environs, Mr. Raymond Moore at Dennis and Cohasset, Mr. Robert Ross and Mr. Edward Choate at West Falmouth, and Mr. John R. Sheppard Jr. and Mr. Frank Buchanan at Provincetown will be the chief caterers to dramatic needs along the Cape.

The Beach Theater, formerly the Theater Unit, will be used as a try-out station among other things for Mr. Arthur J. Beckhard. Among the new plays at Falmouth will be "Storm Child," a thriller (July 19-22); "Brittle Heaven," costume comedy drama built around a well-known New England poetess (July 26-29), "By Your Leave," (August 2-5), and "Spring in Autumn," (August 9-12). A new mystery thriller, "Here's to Crime," by Laurence Stallings, author of "What Price Glory," will be presented August 23-26, and will be under the direction of Mr. Beckhard.

Down on Cape Cod

The Cape Playhouse at Dennis will have five new plays besides "The Divine Drudge," which got its share of praise from the critics following its recent opening. Probably the three most important this summer will be "Beware of the Bull," (week of July 17); "Tourists Accommodated," a new family comedy by Charles Devine (week of July 24); a drama, "Survival," which will bring Bert Lytell the week of August 14; and finally (week of Sept. 5) Mr. Elliot Nugent in his own play, "Man with Silver."

The South Shore Playhouse, alias the Cohasset Town Hall, is on a circuit with Mr. Moore's Dennis house and will receive its plays one week after they have made their Dennis appearance.

Down in Provincetown, at the Wharf Theatre, the first try-out was a play based on the career of Whistler, "The Painted Butterfly." Messrs. Sheppard and Buchanan plan a fall production in New York. Other tentative try-outs (no date has been received on these yet) include "Mahogany Hall," and "The Very Great Man."

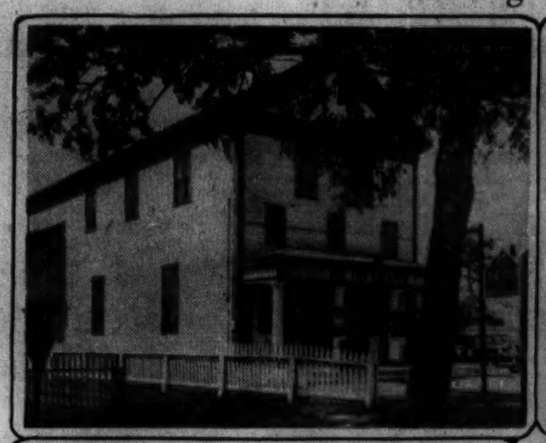
In Maine, the Surry Players, whom Mr. Leighton Rollins has moved to Bar Harbor this year, appear to be going English. Among the try-outs on the play list are the following: "The Crime at Blossoms," by Mordaunt Shairpe, success in London last season; "Home Chat," by Noel Coward; Arnold Bennett's "Mr. Prohack," and "The Light Comedienne," by Herman Ould. All these importations will venture before American footlights for the first time.

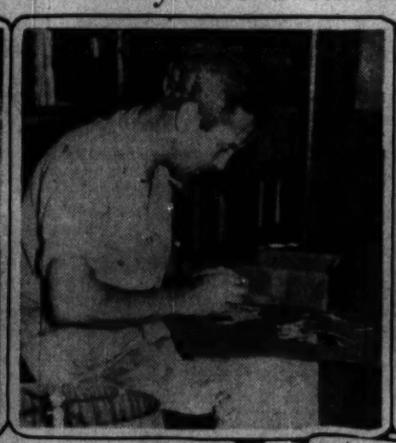
A little farther south, at Boothbay Harbor's Theatre in the Woods, Mr. Harry Irvine will present two new ones: "Bellairs," by Halcott Glover; and Mr. Irvine's own play, "Samson's Riddle," which is concerned with the "psychological aspect of the irresistible force meeting the immovable mass," with a few side excursions into labor problems of the day.

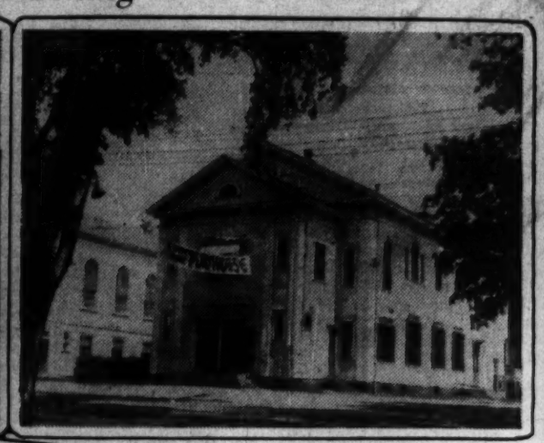
Continuing the southern trail to Ogunquit, the Ogonquit Playhouse is next in line, also with two tryouts. One of these is a translation from the Russian, "Adam, the Creator," (July 31-Aug. 5), and is the work of Karel and Josef Čapek, who wrote "R. U. R." and "The Insect Comedy." Mr. Walter Hartwig, who runs things up in Ogonquit, also announces a light high comedy of Viennese origin, "Trio," (Sept. 4-9). He compares it to "There's Always Juliet," says there are four characters in it and announces tentatively Mr. Henry Hull as one of the players.

Other groups who will be doing one or more try-outs include the Casino Theatre, Newport, R. I.; the Redding Theatre League, down in Redding Ridge, Conn.; the New York Players, Ivoryton, Conn.; the Country Playhouse, Westport, Conn.; the Toy Theatre at West Yarmouth, Mass., and of course, the Lakewood Theatre at Skowhegan, Maine. There are also other smaller companies but the foregoing survey includes only the major centers. All in all, exciting times appear to be at hand as the sock and buskin gets back to nature for another summer among the beauty spots of New England's vacation land.

Moving Broadway Into a Rural Setting







All Photos by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SUMMER PLAYHOUSES, PLAYERS AND BILLS

Upper Row, Left to Right—The Toy Theater at South Yarmouth, Mass., Once a Grocery Store, Now a Play Shop. Robert Byrne, Working on Some Scenery for a New Show at the Beach Theater, West Falmouth, Mass. Cohasset's Prim New England Town Hall, Which Mr. Raymond Moore Has Turned Into the South Shore Playhouse This Summer. Lower Row, Left to Right—Leslie Adams and Mme. Bogia Horska Run Through Their Lines Down at the Beach Theater, West Falmouth. Reminder of a Past Era—a Signpost for the Toy Theater's New York Company at South Yarmouth, Mass. Poster of Mr. Moore's Recent Try-Out at Dennis and Cohasset.

Success of Municipal Opera Proved by St. Louis Crowds

Attendances at Park Continue to Break Records, With Programs Gaining in Richness—Jenny Lind Interpreted in 'The Nightingale'

ST. LOUIS, July 18 (AP)—This city's famed municipal opera in the large amphitheater in Forest Park, scene of the 1904 world's fair, has been attracting bigger and bigger crowds as the years roll by.

Attendance for the first half of the current season was 369,000, an increase of 34,000 over the corresponding period in 1932, when there was a record attendance.

Seven performances of "The Student Prince," which closed Sunday, were witnessed by 69,000 persons, and established the familiar "Old Heidelberg" operetta as the perennial favorite of "muny" opera audiences.

"The Nightingale," a musical romance built around the American exploitation of Jenny Lind, the Swedish soprano, by P. T. Barnum, opened the concluding half of the season last night before 8500 persons. Marion Claire, internationally famous prima donna, played the part of Jenny Lind.

The two ideas "clicked."

"We have no 'angel,' no subsidy of any kind," Mr. Harris said today. "We have found out that the general public likes grand opera if it is properly staged and priced within its means.

"Grand opera heretofore has failed to interest the general public because those directing it strove to make it of social importance, and forgot the theater altogether.

"They thought they had to pay ridiculously high salaries to people who earned a few lire a month on the other side. It threw the artists out of kilter, spending so much time worrying over what to do with so much money that they couldn't sing."

In addition to the record set for opera attendance the promoters established the right to present opera on Sunday, which said Mr. Harris, "Will mean $10,000 more each week for the Metropolitan."

Another precedent will come Saturday night when Caterina Jarboro of Wilmington N. C., sings the title rôle of Aïda. She will be the first Negro prima donna in America.

Roosevelt Visits Historic Spots On Tour of Maryland's Eastern Shore

CRISFIELD, Md., July 18 (AP)—After spending six hours on land, President Roosevelt returned to Crisfield from a sight-seeing tour of the Maryland eastern shore Saturday and boarded the yacht Sequoia to resume his cruise on the Chesapeake Bay.

On his motor trip, the President saw several churches more than 200 years old, visited residences that are nearing their 300th birthday, stopped in the town of Pocomoke and visited a terrapin farm, where he received several terrapin eggs.

The trip to Maryland's historic eastern shore received no advance publicity but a crowd estimated at 3000 was on hand to give the President a vociferous welcome when the ship nosed her way into harbor here and a similar crowd was back again late Saturday to bid him adieu.

The first inkling of a presidential visit was the arrival this morning of two White House motorcars and four motorcycle police. Within a brief time, the steamship pier was crowded with people. Although Crisfield had little preliminary notice of the President's visit, every effort was made to give it a gala touch. Flags were run up, bunting strung across the main streets and a committee was appointed to welcome him. The presidential party included Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Mrs. Wallace, Mr. Louis McHenry Howe, Secretary to the President, and several others.

Gen. American Transport, Co.

NEW YORK, July 18—Acquisition of one of the largest liquid storage terminals on the Atlantic Seaboard by General American Transportation Corporation is announced by Lester N. Selig, the company's president. The property is that of the American Mineral Spirits Company at Carteret, N. J., opposite Staten Island, New York.

Grand Opera Welcomed By Favor of Populace In Hippodrome Series

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP) — The gentlemen at the Hippodrome have that feeling that comes once in a lifetime to him who guesses the correct answer to "What does the public want?"

They guessed grand opera—and they guessed the prices down to 25-35-50 cents with a few de luxe seats at 75 and 99 cents.

Some 6000 persons see the show each night. Another 1000 to 3000 can't get in. It has been thus for eight weeks.

That's grand opera in 1933.

It was Cal Harris, booking manager for the Hippodrome, who had the idea of popular prices and it was Alfredo Salmaggi, director of the Chicago Opera Company, who had the idea of operating opera along sound theatrical lines.

British Decline To Deal in India With Extremists

Hoare Interprets Gandhi Move as Attempt to Extort Terms

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 13—Declaring that Mahatma Gandhi has "set himself against the counsels of moderation," Sir Samuel Hoare yesterday announced in the House of Commons that the British Government will continue to refuse to negotiate with the sponsors of civil disobedience in India.

The statement of the Secretary of State for India comes at a time when Mr. Gandhi, having just persuaded the All-India National Congress not to call off civil disobedience, is attempting to "negotiate" with the Viceroy—a procedure which Sir Samuel characterizes as "attempting to extort terms from the British Government." The Secretary took the position that there is no question of making a bargain with Indian extremists until they agree to accept the obligations of law-abiding citizens.

Despite Mr. Gandhi's declaration in favor of resumption of civil disobedience against the opposition of many of his most trusted supporters, Sir Samuel declared interest in civil disobedience had fallen so low that its suspension at the beginning of Mr. Gandhi's recent fast made little or no practical difference.

Substantial improvement in law and order could be reported in India, Sir Samuel said.

Peru Balances Budget

LIMA, Peru, July 17 (By U. P.)—Congress has approved a balanced national budget for 1933 totaling 94,000,000 soles ($18,800,000). The new budget represents a reduction of 4,000,000 soles from last year.

Liberal Version Of Postal Law in U. S. Aids Lottery

Publication of Results of Irish Sweepstakes in America Allowed

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Efforts to further the sale of Irish lottery tickets in America have followed receipt of reports here of liberalized interpretations of United States postal restrictions.

The Irish Hospitals' Trust, which directs the Irish Sweepstakes, has drawn attention to an interview in which Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, is quoted as declaring that the federal laws do not prevent publication in the United States of detailed results of lotteries.

The sweepstakes' management thus has taken steps to place in the hands of American newspaper men information and facilities for reporting the outcome of the next sweepstakes, which had previously been regarded as prohibited under the American law.

Mr. Farley, it is reported, takes the view that the statute prohibits outright advertisement of lotteries, but that reports of lottery results could be printed as "news." Under the former Postmaster-General, Mr. Walter F. Brown, press associations in the United States three years ago agreed to refrain from sending telegraphic reports of lottery results.

The scope of the sweepstakes activity is indicated in figures just completed, covering the eight "sweeps" from November, 1930, to the sweepstakes of the Grand National, of this year. The funds totaled £19,900,668 which £4,764,025 was made available for the hospitals thus supported.

Indications, however, that the official British attitude toward lotteries has not altered, is contained in the action prohibiting the recently inaugurated "British Helpers Association" sweepstakes. The plan was organized under the leadership of the Duke of Atholl for the benefit of British hospitals as a "competition" which was said to exempt it from the English statutes which, in contrast to the Irish laws, prohibit lotteries.

A group of "racing colors" headed by the King's colors, had been selected, and each lottery ticket purchaser was asked to list them in the order of their "artistic value." Those whose arrangement coincided with that of a prize committee would have their numbers included in a lottery based on the St. Ledger Race.

The Home Office, however, decided that the scheme was illegal and the plan was dropped, despite the preparation of some 9,000,000 tickets, which at prices of 10s. each, would have involved a lottery of £4,500,000 with a capital prize of £30,000.

Steel Fused With Marble Veneer To Form Exterior of Modern Homes

PITTSBURGH, July 18 (AP)—Preparing for the era of all-metal homes, the Mellon Institute announces a new marble-surfaced steel.

The stone effect is imitation, made by a laminated resin surface woven inseparably with the metal. Any other finish made with the new laminated resins can be added. In this manner steel can be either paper-coated or cloth-covered. It can be made to imitate wood.

Decorative finishes already are applied to steel by other methods, the announcement states, but it is stated that this is the first process to make the surfaces such an integral part of the metal.

The adhesive is an alloy, such as tin or zinc, which fuses with both the steel and the covering. The process is a development of the felt-lined steel produced by the institute about a year ago. At that time both asbestos and cellulose linings were so strongly bonded on steel that the metal could be stretched and corrugated without loosening the covering.

Laminated resin is made by superimposing layers of resin-impregnated fabric or paper and combining them under heat and pressure into a dense resin board. The announcement states that by the new method, steel can be substituted for most of the layers of fabric or paper now required. Only a very thin layer of surface veneer is needed. It is attached by one pressing operation.

"A sheet of steel may be produced," the statement explains, "having designs ranging from any textile pattern through imitation marble, wood, etc. The metal with these decorative resin surfaces is a potential material for construction for wainscoting in hotels and office buildings, as well as a wall material in kitchens and bathrooms, and in other rooms when the steel house comes into common use. Doors and interior trim for buildings may also be made from this constructional material, as well as certain forms of steel furniture and novelties."

An Announcement

of Interest to Parents
In New York and
Its Suburbs

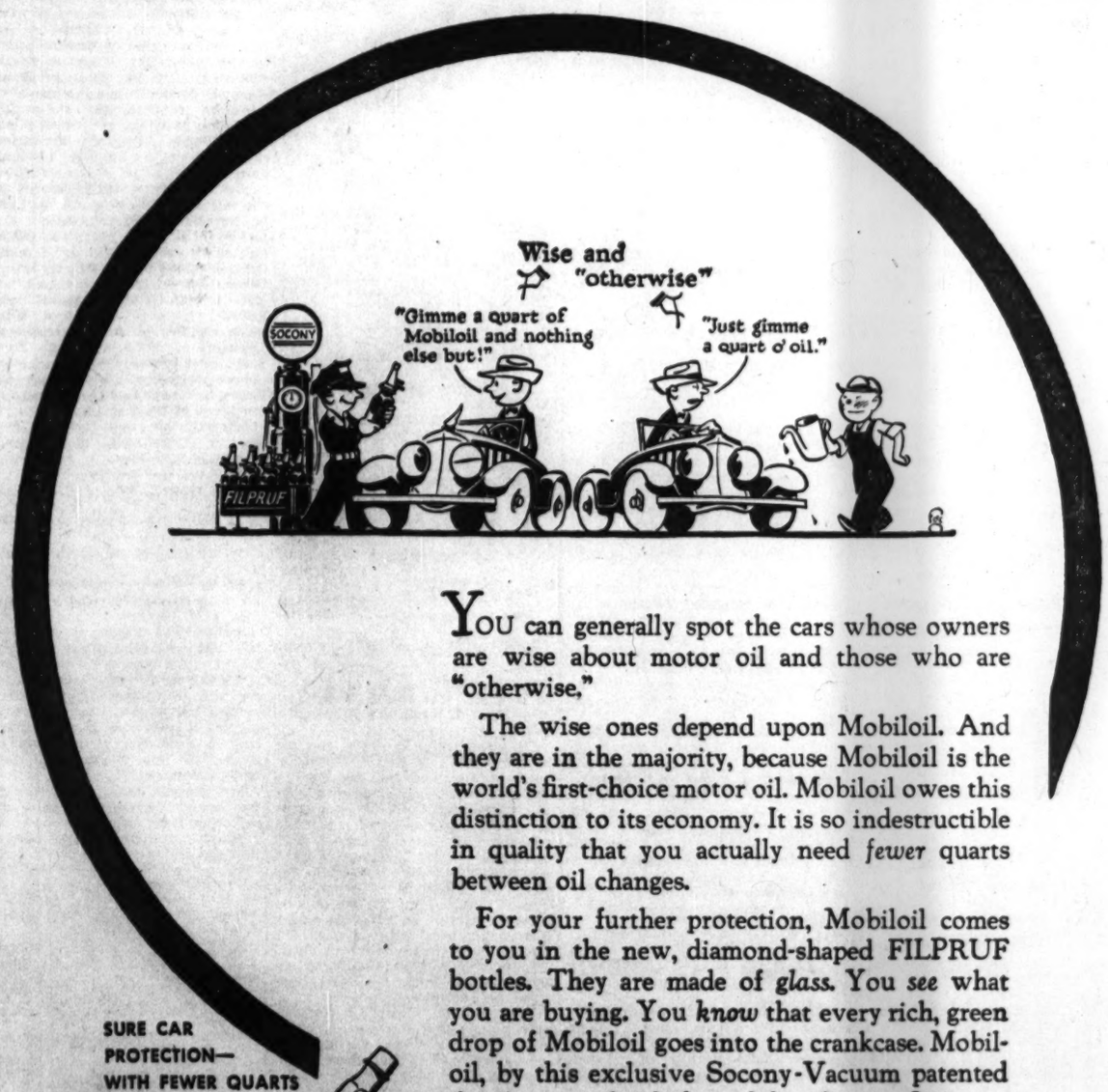
Mr. William E. Morgan, Jr.
Assistant Director

Mrs. Garnet E. Morgan
Dean of Girls

—of the Principia Faculty

will be at THE WALDORF-ASTORIA, New York, from Thursday, July 20, to Sunday, July 30, inclusive, and will be available for appointments with parents of present and prospective students.

The PRINCIPIA
Founded 1898
Saint Louis, Missouri



YOU can generally spot the cars whose owners are wise about motor oil and those who are "otherwise."

The wise ones depend upon Mobiloil. And they are in the majority, because Mobiloil is the world's first-choice motor oil. Mobiloil owes this distinction to its economy. It is so indestructible in quality that you actually need *fewer* quarts between oil changes.

For your further protection, Mobiloil comes to you in the new, diamond-shaped FILPRUF bottles. They are made of *glass*. You *see* what you are buying. You *know* that every rich, green drop of Mobiloil goes into the crankcase. Mobiloil, by this exclusive Socony-Vacuum patented device, is under *lock and key* from refinery to you. And, no extra cost to you.

Protect your car and your purse. Buy Mobiloil where you see "Socony" or the Mobiloil sign.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
A SOCONY-VACUUM COMPANY

Mobiloil

Police Agencies Active in Running Down Kidnapers

Several Arrests Made in Various Cases All Over United States

Encouraging developments in the national kidnaping situation today included arrest of a former convict suspected of implication in the abduction of Mr. August Luer of Alton, Ill., who was returned to his home yesterday; arrest of an alleged gangster in Chicago, wanted for questioning about the kidnaping of John Factor, returned last week, and a report that ransom negotiations were believed under way for the release of John J. O'Connell, kidnaped Albany youth.

Meanwhile Chicago, where federal agencies have joined city and state authorities in a move to stamp out kidnaping, took the lead in the nation-wide move against this evil.

Added to the growing list of failures at attempts to kidnap was the escape yesterday of an anti-liquor worker in Portland, Ore., who refused to be cowed by his would-be abductors and after knocking one man from his automobile, threatened the others with a fountain pen held to appear like a revolver. Previously a kidnaped Atlanta broker was released after persuading his guard of the folly of the act, and an attempt at extortion and kidnaping was frustrated in New York due to immediate notification of police, following threats.

Also indicative of the growing confidence in increased official efforts to solve the problem was the attitude of calm assumed by Señor Pascual Ortiz, Rubio, former Mexican President, now living at San Diego, Calif., who reported he had received kidnap threat notes. He declared his "utmost confidence" in the police.

Arrest in Chicago

CHICAGO, July 18 (AP)—Frank "the enforcer" Nitti of the Capone gang was arrested yesterday for questioning about the kidnaping of John Factor, market speculator.

Police said their suspicions were aroused by reports that the former Capone strong-arm chief had recently been seen with a large bank roll. However, he had but $30 when taken to the bureau of identification where Chief of Detectives Schoemaker questioned him.

Lieut. Andrew Barry, head of a picked detail of 60 detectives designated to apprehend kidnapers, said he had received information that the Touhy gang, suspected of many abductions in this vicinity, had fled from Cook County.

O'Connell Search Goes On

ALBANY, N. Y., July 18 (AP)—Failure of the O'Connell family to receive word yesterday from the kidnapers of young John J. O'Connell Jr., led to the belief that ransom negotiations had been opened with one or more of the intermediaries suggested last Friday. The 24-year-old National Guard officer was kidnaped on July 7.

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—A well-defined police belief that kidnaped John J. O'Connell Jr. may be a prisoner in this city received emphasis today when 25 picked detectives ransacked four loft buildings in a search for him.

Kidnap Victim Escapes

PORTLAND, Ore., July 18 (AP)—The Rev. R. E. Close, superintendent of the Oregon Anti-Liquor League, reported to police here today he was abducted from his home by two men shortly after midnight.

He said they demanded $12,000 ransom, and that he escaped from them near McMinnville after knocking one man from his automobile, which had been commandeered, and threatening the others with a fountain pen held as a revolver.

Former Convict Questioned

ALTON, Ill., July 18 (AP)—A former convict was being questioned today by Department of Justice operatives as the investgation continued into the kidnaping of August Luer, 77-year-old Alton banker who was released on a lonely country road early Sunday after being held five days.

Rubio Not Alarmed

SAN DIEGO, Calif., July 18 (AP)—Pascual Ortiz Rubio, former President of Mexico, who reported to police Saturday he had received two kidnaping threats by telephone, told newspaper men today he was not alarmed. "I have the utmost confidence in the San Diego police," he said.

Spanish Comet Discovery Reported to Harvard

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 18 (AP)—A report of the discovery of a comet by Señor Carrasco, Spanish astronomer, at Madrid, was received by the Harvard College Observatory today from Professor Stromgren at the University of Copenhagen, clearing house for astronomical information in Europe.

The comet discovered by Señor Carrasco is in the southern sky but is of the tenth magnitude—not visible to the unaided human eye. It is traveling westward and northward at a rate of one minute and 32 seconds to the west and 56 minutes to the north daily. It was located at right ascension 13 hours, 10 minutes and 12 degrees, 43 minutes, south of the equator.

Esplanade Concert Fund Shows Deficit for Week

With the Esplanade Concerts of Mr. Arthur Fiedler now launched upon the second of their schedule of three weeks, the expense fund, which is entirely dependent upon contributions from the public, shows but two-thirds of the sum required for the current week.

Mr. Fiedler began the concerts with a little more than the amount required to pay for the first week. The cost is approximately $3000 for a week of concerts nightly except Saturday. To date there is on hand approximately $2000 for the second week. Although the cost is about $500 a night, the audiences contribute an average of but $100 nightly by the fund boxes on the grounds—a per capita donation varying between one and one-fifth cents and one and one-half cents.

It is the belief of some observers that the very strength of the concerts in their power to draw extremely large audiences proves to be a weakness in the matter of response in contributions. For apparently the individual, seeing so many others present, is inclined to think that "the other fellow," multiplied by thousands, will do the contributing. Contributions for the continuance of the concerts may be mailed to Arthur Fiedler Esplanade Concert Fund, Merchants National Bank, 28 State Street, Boston.

Giant Ash Trees Found In Forest of Victoria

Special from Monitor Bureau

Melbourne, Vic.

TWO giant mountain ash trees have been discovered in the forest near Healesville, about 50 miles from Melbourne. One of them is 63 feet in circumference six feet from the ground level. Their heights have not yet been estimated.

The highest known tree in Australia is one of the famous Cumberland Valley (Vic.) group of eucalyptus regnans; a systematic measurement gave its height as 301 feet 6 inches.

Simpson Advocates Charter Amendment

Amendment of the charter of the City of Boston to provide for run-off primaries without party designations is the only way to assure majority rule and to centralize responsibility, Mr. Frank L. Simpson, professor at the Boston University law school, told the legislative committee on cities yesterday. The recommendation of Gov. Joseph B. Ely for such a change in the mayoralty election system was being heard.

On the threshold of what was characterized as the most critical of all mayoralty elections, proponents of the change declared that four of the last six candidates for Mayor have been minority choices. Democrats have been able, it was alleged, to put a multiplicity of candidates into the field, thus splitting partisan strength. Under the proposed system candidates would run without party designation in the primaries. Only the first two would enter the final voting race for the run-off.

Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald appeared for the measure, asserting that there was a majority of Democrats in the city, and therefore there should be a Democratic Mayor. Subterranean comments are to the effect that this move, sponsored by the Democratic City Committee, is to insure the election of a Democrat in an election that threatens to be very close.

Motion Pictures

Melodic Interval

Melody and scenery go hand in hand to make a tranquil film holiday at the Fine Arts Theater this week, in "The Singing City," a picture with a German title and cast, under the seemingly Italianate direction of Signor Carmine Gallone.

Against the highly ornamental background of Naples, Sorrento, Capri and Pompeii, with a stop-over at Vienna, is worked out a story with little dramatic stress, but much leisurely loveliness. The Polish operatic tenor, Mr. Jan Kiepura, figures as a singing guide who becomes the protégé of a rich and worldly Viennese widow for the further display of his splendid voice. Mr. Kiepura is sincere and unaffected as an actor and employs his voice with the fullness of joy. When he sings you know that he is putting everything he has into it. He has a fine boyish smile and is immensely likable.

As the widow, Fräulein Brigitte Helm has little to do emotionally, but the frequent use of close-ups reveals an accomplished facial plastique. Her face is expressive, its ethereal quality undisguised by heavy makeup—an example of individuality preserved by being itself instead of getting lost in a painted pattern of conformity.

Both Italian and German, with a dash of English, are spoken in this picture. A printed synopsis supplants the customary English titles—in some ways a benefit to the flow of continuity. There are many sequences without dialogue, and there is much really enjoyable music.

Herr Walter Jannsen fits unobtrusively into the cast in a way that is surprising for a man who has starred it with the best of them. Fräulein Trude Berliner makes a charming young Italian girl and Master Francesco Alexander is a darling linguistic Italian lad. The old attendant in the Vienna Opera House is done with rare flavor by an unnamed actor. M. L.

Boston Warehouses Bulge With Imports

Jams from England—raspberry, strawberry, quince, apricot, grape, and about all kinds known to the culinary art—literally flowed into Boston this past week for distribution among the high shelves of pantries of scores of New England homes.

Listed among the $2,550,979 worth of imports for immediate consumption that came into this port last week—the largest value of any one week since statistics of this sort first were made a subject of record, back in October of 1931—were scores of cases of jam. But that's not all—for $696,185 worth of imports for storage in bonded warehouses also entered the port, indicative of the marked improvement in foreign commerce, during recent weeks.

Warehouses are bulging with raw materials for the factories of New England, food for the people and manufactured products for distribution among retailers of the nation. Nearly half of the big lot of imports for consumption was dutiable which brought considerable revenue to the Government.

World Congress Of Women Draft Responsibilities

(Continued from Page 1)

program, no plans. She rose and began to speak. The audience grew until it filled every seat and overflowed in the halls. Without any plan or concerted action she continued to speak going on as long as she could continue with women's argument for the vote. Then it was announced that similar meetings would be held on the following days and the women who started in an upper room were soon filling the big auditorium.

Last evening the delgates heard from Dame Rachel Crowdy of England that the angel of peace is laying hands on the flaming sword, that coöperation between nations has not been so successful as was hoped for and that the League of Nations has done well with social, health and labor questions if not so well with major problems such as conflict, disarmament and the economic conference. Education is the only way to gain peace, she said.

Charges that no country gives individuals real opportunity for development were made by Dr. Yi-fang Wu, president of Ginling College, Nanking, China, who declared that in western countries people are bound by the machine and in eastern countries by convention.

Adaptation of Ideals

Women's organizations need to whittle a stick to give themselves time to contemplate and adapt their ideals, Miss Jane Addams declared. The power of the human mind to make rapid adjustments under new conditions is being tremendously strained at the present time, Miss Addams added. The problem she designated as being inequalities in the rate of social change, the danger of holding fast to social concepts no longer useful but not superseded by new ones, and a trend toward intellectual apathy and mental incapacity through widespread uniformity.

"It is doubtless true that women's organizations have been much more interested in affirming ideals than in facing the problems of applying those ideals," Miss Addams stated.

Five new programs on how to spend leisure time were outlined by Mr. A. Gordon Melvin of the College of the City of New York, at a round table. "The goose step of commercial recreation" was criticized by the speakers, and Mr. Melvin offered substitutes for "the present slavery to non-productive, over-expensive, and inert commercialized amusement in which people have made but feeble use of their new-given leisure."

New Concept of Schools

There should be, said Mr. Melvin, a new concept of progressive public schools with parents banded together and teachers imparting the arts as well as the mechanics of living. He recommended a new program of adult education, and the use of every aspect of community life, home, school, church, bank, police, and even business assuming a new educational influence.

The remaking of habits in private living was advocated by Mr. Melvin with a restoration of the formalities of thank you notes, afternoon receptions, and the graces of conversation. Release of individualities, creative expression, outdoor living, and individual happiness were urged and above all, said Mr. Melvin, "amusement enterprises should be freed from commercialism."

The theory that women are the buyers of the nation was exploded by Dr. Hazel Kyrk of the University of Chicago, who said that while a survey of department store buying revealed that women constitute 85 per cent of the spenders, after all men buy automobiles and plowshares, pay taxes and order the construction of steel buildings and ships. Dr. Kyrk analyzed the national income, stating that the larger and increasing part goes to salaried workers, that in 60 per cent of the families only is the husband the sole wage earner, and that 60 per cent of food is bought by families where the income is less than $2000 a year.

Wealth Redistributed

Wealth should be redistributed in a manner which would not only increase the purchasing power of the individual, said Dr. Helen Fisher Hohman of Illinois, but would add to the "civic income" by increasing purchasing power directed under the system of community planning.

That the security of the farm home must be maintained if the present civilization of America is to continue was the statement by Miss Bess M. Rowe of the Farmer's Wife.

"If farm buying power is too low to bring into the home, education, books, music, and the rest of the cultural advantages enjoyed by other American homes, we are crippling the development of our whole nation," Miss Rowe declared.

The idea of "eternal punishment" for marital mistakes is passing, declared Dr. Valeria H. Parker of New York City, in a speech on divorce and re-marriage as being no longer a cause for moral condemnation. Dr. Parker read from a book on "The Family and Its Members," written by Dr. Anna Garlin Spencer, whose idea the present congress was.

Stretches of flimsy, ill-planned structures which marred the beauty of cities, towns and countryside particularly, when real estate values changed after 1929, were the subject of a scathing address by Mr. Frederick L. Ackerman of New York City, who blamed investment for profit and speculation as being largely responsible for them.

Corruption was defined as the pretense to serve two antagonistic interests simultaneously by Mr. Ernest Gruening, editor of The Nation. The history of the larger municipalities has broadly been a history of corruption punctuated by periods of reform Mr. Gruening asserted, adding that publicity is not effective and that propaganda "perverts public opinion, functioning through that new type of profession or pseudo-profession, the public relations counsel."

"The danger of corruption lies in the materialism that has corrupted the fiber of the American people," Mr. Gruening said. "It has put a premium on acquisitiveness, has rated and estimated men supremely by the money-making ability."

Not a Relative in the World

By Dr. Alfred O. Gross, Brunswick, Maine—The Christian Science Monitor

THE LAST HEATH HEN

Skies Still Scanned By Vineyarders For Long-Lost Heath Hen

The winds sigh over Martha's Vinyard for a lost friend. Has Tympanchus Cupido folded his wings?

Along the shores of this Massachusetts summer resort, the islanders scan the skies or listen for the rustle of heavy wings to deny reports that the nation's lone surviving heath hen has gone away forever.

Now and then a Vineyard "Paul Revere" goes clattering away from the traditional "booming field" of the survivor of a once proud race to awaken the cottage folk with the startling cry, "The heath hen is back!"

Instead of a rush to arms, the islanders settle back with a sigh of relief. But only for a moment. Along comes some expert on bird life to discredit the discovery as a plain case of mistaken identity. What the resident saw, he declares, was not the long-lost hermit of the scrub oaks but was probably one of the immature pheasants that abound on the island and bear a close resemblance to the heath hen.

Aside from the interest attending the search for the bird, the apparent "tragedy of Martha's Vineyard" conveys a significant moral from which may arise efforts to save other breeds of birds winging their way down the air lanes of extinction. Some say the heath hen could have been saved had a few of them been trapped and turned over to experienced breeders.

Proof of this, they aver, is seen in the propagation of every species of native game birds and the successful propagation of the ruffed grouse, long considered impossible.

Emerson College to Move To Beacon Street Home

Emerson College, located for 22 years at 30 Huntington Avenue near Copley Square, will move this fall into a home of its own on the Charles River side of Beacon Street in the Back Bay. This news was disclosed July 16 when President Harry Seymour Ross announced the purchase from Harvard College of the big brownstone residence at 130 Beacon Street, formerly known as the Professor Archibald Coolidge mansion.

The building, which is located at the corner of Berkeley Street, will be remodeled and refurnished immediately for administrative offices and classrooms, and is to be ready for occupancy by the college before the opening of its fifty-fourth scholastic year in October. The purchase, President Ross announced, was made possible by two cash gifts to Emerson of $5000 each, one from Mrs. Jessie Eldridge Southwick as a memorial to her late husband, Dr. Henry Lawrence Southwick, who was president of Emerson for nearly 25 years, and the other from Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Trondsen of Schuylerville, N. Y.

Omit 'Chin Whiskers,' Stevens Tells Authors

CONCORD, N. H., July 18—Asserting that the "chin whisker" type is no longer a truthful depiction in the New England drama and that that rôle portrayed as the rural character has cheapened the stage, Mr. Henry Bailey Stevens, playwright and a member of the faculty of the University of New Hampshire, suggests to authors and scenario writers the time is opportune "to develop a new type of distinctively New England drama," in an address before the New Hampshire League of Pen Women.

Mr. Stevens strongly urged support for amateur play writers, adding that the country drama has "lagged behind the country church and the press."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday; somewhat cooler Wednesday; gentle shifting winds, probably becoming easterly Wednesday.

Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Wednesday; cooler on coast Wednesday.

Vermont: Fair tonight and Wednesday; little change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate west and northwest winds becoming variable Wednesday and fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	76	80	Montreal	66	78
Bismarck	68	80	Nantucket	68	72
Boston	74	78	New Orleans	82	88
Buffalo	68	76	New York	73	80
Calgary	48	76	Norfolk, Va.	68	76
Charleston	74	88	North Platte,	64	90
Chicago	72	82	Philadelphia	74	82
Cincinnati	68	86	Phoenix, Ariz.	84	100
Denver	62	84	Pittsburgh	68	78
Eastport, Me.	54	64	Portland, Me.	70	70
Hatteras	76	80	Raleigh	72	74
Honolulu, T.H.	74	..	St. Louis	72	88
9 p.m. July 17	..	78	St. Paul	64	86
Helena, Mont.	62	86	Salt Lake City	68	92
Huron, S. D.	64	78	San Francisco	56	66
Jacksonville	80	92	SantaFe, N.M.	60	78
Kansas City	72	90	Seattle	54	76
Key West	84	88	Tampa	80	92
Los Angeles	60	76	Washington	74	84
Memphis	74	86	Wichita, Kan.	..	..
Miami, Fla.	84	88	Williston, N.D.	62	86

A—9 a. m. July 18.
B—Maximum July 17.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 9:18 p. m., Wednesday 9:56 a. m.
Height of tides 8.9 feet, 7.4 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:48 p. m.

Thousands of Tons of Oil Are Flowing Into United States for Soap Making

Palm oil is being discharged by pumps from the American steamer Otho at East Boston. From the far corners of the earth, millions of pounds of oils are brought to the shores of the United States to be relayed to various manufacturing plants for conversion into soap.

From Australia and the Philippines comes cocoanut oils; from Africa palm and palm kernel oil—two different grades from the same tree; Mediterranean countries like Italy, Spain, Algeria and Greece send olive oil; the Far East sends peanut oil from China, sesame oil from India, China and Japan, and vegetable tallow from China's strange tallow tree; the two poles of the earth or thereabouts provide whale oil, menhaden oil and other fish oil.

There are oils to form the stock of the soap, and oils to give soap its perfume. Gathered from countless products of trees, fruits and flowers the world over, these oils literally flow into Boston, New York, New Orleans, San Francisco and other ports of this country.

From the flower gardens of the world come the essential oils used in producing the delicate soap perfume. In Southern France, acres of land are blue with the exquisite lavender flower which is pressed for its oil. Spain sends its oil of rosemary and red thyme. Russia provides oil made from sunflower seeds. In Brazil is produced the delicate bois de rose. The West Indies furnish oil of bay.

Citronella—used for something more commercial than keeping mosquitos away from canoists—and lemon grass oil are imported from the East Indies. Geranium oil originates in Algeria. Bergamot in Italy and sandalwood oil in Australia. All these enter into the formula of producing the various soaps "made in America," and exported to all countries of the world.

Society Lays Plans For Historic Boston

A concerted project for preserving Boston's historic buildings is being discussed by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities.

Working in coöperation with representatives of various historical and architectural societies as well as a number of prominent individuals, the organization is formulating a program designed to beautify and preserve the remaining worth-while old buildings in Boston. A meeting was held at the society's headquarters at 141 Cambridge Street yesterday at which a committee was appointed to determine whether funds may be obtained from federal public works expenditures for unemployment relief to carry on the preservation project.

Among the objectives of the project, outlined today by Mr. Appleton, are: the preservation of the Langdon House in Unity Street; beautification of the grounds between Christ Church and United Street, and the harmonizing of these projects with the so-called "Prado" development in the North End which is being carried out by the city under the terms of the White Fund.

Rochester Centralizes Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 18 Auditing and bookkeeping will be centralized in Rochester municipal affairs to eliminate duplication of effort and reduce overhead expenses, according to a resolution adopted unanimously by the City Council following a survey of fiscal affairs by a board of experts Under the plan a department of accounts receivable will be set up with a credit and collection branch subordinate. All billing and receiving will be handled through the central office.

'Washington' Visits Harvard Once More

"George Washington" comes to Harvard again! Not for a degree this time, nor to establish his army headquarters here and pack up Harvard bags for another sojourn at Concord.

Laurence H. Hart, of Detroit, Michigan, a nephew of Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, and official impersonator of George Washington during the Washington Bicentennial, offers a unique historical entertainment to members of the Harvard Summer School and the public on Wednesday evening, July 26, at 8 p. m. Mr. Hart is widely known for his impersonations of George Washington in schools and colleges throughout the country and is at present a student in the Harvard Summer School. The program will be given in the Harvard Union on Quincy Street.

Harvard Law School Awards Scholarships

Award of 14 scholarships and fellowships to students in the Harvard law school for the coming academic year was announced this morning at University Hall. The awards average about $600 each, or a total of $8675.

The two outstan fellowships granted will each bring a student to the Harvard law school from Europe. The recipients are John Mervyn Jones, now a student at Cambridge University, England, and J. J. Barbey of Paris, France. Mr. Barbey was awarded the Victor Emmanuel Chapman Memorial Fellowship, established in 1917, to permit a French student to study each year in some department of Harvard University.

Intimidation of Witnesses Big Problem in Racket Cases

Prosecutors in Bronx County, New York, Find Speed in Making Arrests and Prohibitive Bail Are Essential to Successful Campaign

The Racketeer
Ninth Article of Series

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Acquittal here recently of two men charged with attempts to extort after their victims had reversed stories told to the grand jury, is cited by Mr. Samuel J. Foley, District Attorney of Bronx County, as an example of the biggest problem confronting officials in efforts to stamp out racketeering.

Honest law enforcement, and the safeguarding of witnesses against intimidation, he says, are essential to a successful campaign against this evil.

A small fish merchant and his wife had complained to the grand jury that Jerome Kiselik and Hyman Immerman had tried to force them to pay tribute, and upon their refusal had wrecked their truck. Later when called before the Bronx Special Sessions Court these two persistently denied that they had been threatened or attacked. Kiselik and Immerman walked confidently out of court.

This case, however, only illustrates a problem, more pronounced in other sections, for actually it was the first defeat experienced by Mr. Foley's office. Although he has been in office only about four months he, chiefly through Mr. William H. Jackson, Assistant District Attorney, has sent 29 racketeers to prison, and has practically put an end to their activities in his county, which reaches from the Harlem River to the Westchester County line.

Since it is only on the testimony of persons who have been victims of racketeers that conviction can be had in the courts, Mr. Foley has employed every legal means to protect his witnesses and to induce citizens to come forward and testify.

Mr. Foley holds that speed between the discovery of an act of violence by racketeers and the arrest of the witnesses is essential to the anti-racketeering campaign. It has been his experience, he said, that a racketeer's victim is more likely to tell the truth immediately after he has suffered at the hands of the criminal than afterward, when he has had time to reflect upon what might happen to him if the gang discovered he had given incriminating evidence against them.

For this reason, an assistant district attorney and a stenographer are on duty at the office 24 hours of the day, and in many instances the witnesses have been brought in and their statements got within 15 to 20 minutes of the commission of the crime. These witnesses are then taken directly before the grand jury, where they give their testimony and an indictment is returned.

Delay, he said, has always made conviction impossible, since it gave opportunity for intimidation of witnesses.

Mr. Foley's grand jury system of questioning witnesses has been upheld by the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court four different times over the arguments of the best lawyers the racketeers could engage.

Another weapon employed by Mr. Foley is the "conspiracy to coerce" provision of the New York State criminal law through which persons present at a place at which violence has been committed are liable to arrest.

One effective means used by Mr. Foley to prevent intimidation of witnesses is to lock them up in jail as the law provides when necessary, and induce the court to fix the bail so high that even a racketeer finds it difficult to meet it. This was done in the case of the witnesses in the poultry racket, when Mr. Foley, upon learning that someone wanted to give the $25,000 bail for the men, persuaded the judge in the case to place the aggregate bond at $1,300,000, and so kept his witnesses for the trial.

"We will go to any length to break up the rackets in the Bronx and to make it expensive and inconvenient to practice any kind of extortion or intimidation in this county," Mr. Foley said.

Mr. Foley has stamped out the soda water, kosher butcher, sirup, ice, speakeasy, dry cleaning, bakery, stolen automobiles, clothing, garage, crystal water, grocery, ice cream and charlotte russe rackets in his county and is now running down rackets in the barber, painting and refuse removal fields.

"The big men among the racketeers are learning to steer clear of Bronx County," he said. "They find that racketeering doesn't pay in a community where the police are honest and the prosecution prompt and vigorous."

Events

Esplanade concert, 8:30. Program as follows:

March and Cortège, "The Queen of Sheba" ..... Gounod
Overture "Leonore," No. 3 ..... Beethoven
Minuet from the G minor Symphony ..... Mozart
Fantasia, "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Fourteenth Hungarian Rhapsody ..... Liszt
Londonderry Air Arranged for strings by Sir Hamilton Harty
Selection, "The Cat and the Fiddle" ..... Kern
March: "El Capitan" ..... Sousa

Allied Printing Trades' Council of Boston: Mass meeting, Faneuil Hall, 8.

Theaters

Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," 1:37, 3:44, 5:48, 7:54, 10:00 p. m.
Fine Arts Theater—"Die Singende Stadt," 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20 p. m.
Loew's State—"Storm at Daybreak," 12:25, 3:05, 5:20, 7:35, 9:55 p. m.
R. K. O Keith's—"Double Harness," 1:25, 4:23, 7:21, 10:19 p. m.
Metropolitan—"Heroes for Sale," 1:55, 4:40, 7:35, 10:25 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Junior Welfare League of Quincy: Lawn fête, estate of Mrs. Robert Faxon, 310 Adams Street, Quincy, all day.

Marblehead Garden Club: Flower show, Studio Building, Ships' Cabin, 1 Front Street, 10 to 5. Open to public.

Garden Club of Swampscott: Annual flower show, "Dorich," estate of Mrs. Harold G. Cutler, 11 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon, Mr. George C. Warren, speaker, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "Some Friendly Birds," 3; summer field trip to Scituate, leaving 9:30; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

For exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"Die Singende Stadt," 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20 p. m.
Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," 10:00, 11:40 a. m., 1:37, 3:44, 5:48, 7:54, 10:00 p. m.
Loew's State—"Storm at Daybreak," 12:25, 3:05, 5:20, 7:35, 9:55 p. m.
R. K. O Keith's—"Double Harness," 10:25 a. m., 1:25, 4:23, 7:21, 10:19 p. m.
Metropolitan—"Heroes for Sale," 11:05 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:35, 10:25 p. m.

Dome Mines Profit Up

Dome Mines, Limited, reports for the six months ended June 30, 1933, profit of $1,661,974 after expenses and federal taxes, but before depreciation and depletion, compared with $1,373,118 in the first half of 1932.

PERCENTAGE
by CHARLES FRANCIS COE

Veiled in the diary of a conceited night-club crooner, the inside story of racketeering in America is disclosed. For sheer dramatic interest—for an alarmingly true picture of actual conditions—DON'T MISS IT!

HAMS ACROSS THE SEA
by Guy Gilpatric

Mr. Glencannon, of the Inchcliffe Castle, gets a French payment on account of the war debts.

DO YOU PLAY THE PONIES?
by Paul Gallico

A prominent New York sports editor says there are 80 honest ways of losing a horse race. The dishonest ways are unnumbered.

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE . . .

MISS SIMPSON'S RING . . . . . Robert Winsmore
THE PLAIN GOLD CHAIN . . . . Louise Kennedy Mabie
ACES OF THE CAMERA . . . . . Palma Wayne
CONFESSIONS OF A GOLF MANIAC . . by ?
THE MAID OF FRANCE . . . . . F. Britten Austin

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THE SATURDAY EVENING POST
AN AMERICAN INSTITUTION

OH, IT'S A GLORIOUS THING TO BE A
SEASIDE KING

PEOPLE come to Chalfonte-Haddon Hall to have a good time. They come often and stay long. We feel it's because we spend so much thought on making a holiday successful. Food to delight the most educated palate. Friendly rooms. An Ocean Deck which commands the sea and the Boardwalk. You can wander in from a morning on the glorious beach and dine in your suit in the Surf Club Grill. (There's bathing direct from the hotels.) After a day of fishing or golf, enjoy real comfort and entertainment in the friendly lounges and concert rooms. You'll relish your stay, whether it's a long or short one. *Christian Science church in our block.* Economical rates. Write for them. American and European Plans.

CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL
ATLANTIC CITY
Leeds and Lippincott Company

Seneca Dartmouth Graduate Sings and Plays 'Snow Snake'

Roland Sundown When in College Had All Students and Professors Playing 'Snow Snakes' But He Hopes to Aid People

"Spotlighting" Indians Today
Fifth of 12 Articles
Appearing on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

By TA-DE-WIN
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A Seneca, a singer and a Dartmouth graduate, Roland Sundown is awaiting the reopening of the civil service examinations so he can take them and be in line to go among Indians as a teacher and thus be of real service to his people. As soloist with the Dartmouth Glee Club he will be remembered as the sweet singer of the Senecas who sang at ease both Indian songs and the English classical ones. Yet the mention of his name at Dartmouth also recalls the "snow snake" game played alike by professors and students.

"On which Seneca Reservation in New York State I was born I don't know, although I believe it was the Tonawanda one," writes Roland Sundown. "You see my parents were forever traveling between two Seneca Reservations, the Tonawanda between Buffalo and Rochester, and the Allegany, 12 miles from Salamanca in the southwestern part of the State. My father was from the latter, my mother the former. However, I call the Tonawanda Reservation my home, although I have not been back since I was 18. If I had I should receive another name, such is our Indian custom."

Of the "snow snake" game, he writes:

"Both grown-ups and children on the Tonawanda Reservation had plenty of games they played. There was lacrosse, which had goals as in football and something like a tennis racquet they held in their hands and with which they hit the ball, taking care not to touch the ball with their hands.

Boys Had Lively Substitute

"We boys were too young to play that but we used to imitate it. Instead of a ball we used two six-inch sticks tied together with a cord and we used to hurl that missile with another stick convenient for running and carrying the two joined sticks, and believe me I had much rather be hit by the rubber ball of the lacrosse game than those two six-inch sticks.

"We also raced and wrestled and could hit the target with bow and arrow. A great game that made me forget the winter blizzards was a sort of a dice game. There were eight button-shaped dice, the same shape on both sides, but brown on only one side. We dropped them on some soft surface and the dice that showed brown counted. Just how we counted I have forgotten, but I know we kept count with beans, pretending they were cows.

"But on whatever Seneca Reservation I happened to be, the 'snow snake' game was always played by both men and boys when there was snow enough. That is the game that Hiawatha played in the fourteenth century and that is the game I taught the Dartmouth students and the professors who were interested in it. Conditions there, however, were not right for the game, though when it could be played the students played it for hours."

How Game Is Played

The writer traveled several times on the Seneca Reservations during the winter and witnessed the "snow snake" game played by the Indians. Once when a good old dobbin was merrily pulling the sleigh on the Allegany Reservation for a series of afternoon calls, a stop was made where an Indian boy named Raphael —who, incidentally, has a talent for painting like his namesake—insisted upon having his picture taken holding his "snow snakes" of which he was so proud.

Later that very afternoon the sprightly dobbin drew up suddenly and watched where there was a "snow snake" game being played by the side of the road and perforce the two occupants of the sleigh watched also, making a few calls less that day.

The snow was deep at that time and the night before the Indians had walked single file through the snow alongside the road (there were no sidewalks) until a hard path was formed about a foot deep. It must be level with no unintentional humps, although sometimes regular humps are formed to give impetus to the "snow snakes." And that same night water had been sprinkled over the path so that there was an icy coating. That afternoon the path for the "snow snake" ran on for a mile.

Dobbin had conveniently stopped at the starting point of the game,—the outcome had to be guessed at. There were no judges in the game as Roland Sundown said, "I pity the Indian who is caught cheating."

What "Snow Snake" Is

The "snow snake" itself is a stick from five to six feet in length, smooth and flattened on the under side so it will glide along easier and it is pointed at the end. The Indian holds it horizontally before throwing it into the ditch. Then the "snow snake" goes wriggling and skimming along like a thing alive, gathering impetus on its journey, and sometimes the practiced Indian hurls it so cleverly that it goes at least a mile. The Indian wins who sends his "snow snake" farthest.

So the sweet singer of the Seneca hopes that he will be located where there is much snow, many Indians and an enthusiasm for this game. Meanwhile he is teaching in a boys' school in New Jersey and studying voice as much as the opportunity allows, for more than the teaching of that enticing game of "snow snakes" Roland Sundown writes:

"I would that I had more musical education that I might gather and record my people's songs and how I would like to teach music as well as English when I finally have a position among my people."

He Taught Dartmouth Something New

Both Photos The Christian Science Monitor

ROLAND SUNDOWN, SENECA, AND, AT LEFT, INDIAN LAD WITH "SNOW SNAKES"

Bible as Daily Guide Urged by Lutheran

CHICAGO, July 18 (AP)—Designs for right living must be founded upon teachings of the Bible, Dr. F. Pfotenhauer, president of the Missouri Lutheran Synod, yesterday told the International Walther League Convention.

Addressing 4000 youthful adherents to the Lutheran faith from 48 states and 15 foreign nations gathered for the league's forty-first international conclave, Dr. Pfotenhauer reviewed the religious principles of the Reformation which insisted upon the Bible as the sole guide for conduct and faith.

Representatives of Gov. Henry Horner of Illinois and Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago welcomed the leaguers to the city. Speaking for the Governor, Mr. William Schlake, park board commissioner, commended the league for not meddling in political affairs.

There's a silver lining to the black clouds of the economic recession and it's lighting up the shadows cast over the American home, the Rev. Lawrence Acker, Omaha, said in an address today before the convention. "American homes are no longer a garage where the owner parked the body for the night," he said, "and no longer a filling station to which one hastens when the gas tank of energy becomes empty."

Government Reform Urged for Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask., July 18—Calling upon Canadians to join the "good will revolution" to annihilate capitalism and bring into being an economic and social system which places human rights before money rights, Capt. Elmore Philpott, of Toronto, former newspaper editor, set the keynote for the first annual convention of the Canadian Co-operative Commonwealth tomorrow in a preliminary meeting here.

The speaker urged that every effort be made to obtain a new government with new ideals in Ottawa. Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, labor leader of Winnipeg, gave a vigorous denial to reports circulated to the effect that the Coöperative Commonwealth would not be in a position to accept the reins of Government. He foresaw that the party would hold the balance of power in the next Government. He also denied that the organization was directed by Moscow.

The organization, during the coming convention, will work on plans for the establishment of a new system of social economy for the production, distribution and exchange of all goods and services.

'Salary Buying' Evil Ended by Illinois

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 18—"Salary buying" with attendant interest charges of from 240 to 300 per cent a year has been stifled in Illinois, it is hoped, with the passage and signing of a bill against it.

The Illinois Small Loans Act restricts the rate of interest on loans of $300 or less to 3½ per cent per month. In order to charge many times that, lenders who sought to get around the law disguised their transactions as advance purchases of salary due the borrower. "Under the new law such lenders cannot charge more than the legal rate of interest and must obtain license to charge even that," adds the bureau.

"This law should eliminate the difficulty former state's attorneys have encountered in their attempts to prosecute salary buyers on usury charges, some of the lower courts having held that such transactions are not covered by the existing Small Loans Act. Its passage should mark the turning point in the efforts of decent business organizations to eliminate the collection of extortionate rates of interest."

Fusion Proposal To Make Thomas Candidate Loses

LaGuardia Most Favored to Head Mayoralty Ticket in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 18—The proposal by Dr. John Haynes Holmes, chairman of the City Affairs Committee, for a mayoralty fusion ticket headed by Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, with Mr. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Progressive Republican, for president of the Board of Aldermen, has failed to take hold in independent quarters, where the task of writing a slate sufficiently strong to win a fusion victory against Tammany at the November polls is still a major problem.

The collapse of Dr. Holmes's movement has its basis in the refusal of Mr. Thomas to accept the fusion nomination if the indorsing groups include the Republican Party. It leaves Mr. LaGuardia, one of the doughtiest campaigners in American politics today, at the head of the list of candidates, opposed only by his old-time enemies, the Republican regulars.

Meanwhile the chief observable development in the scrambled mayoralty situation is that, whereas in May the arbiters of the Fusion choice had a score of leading men believed available for the drive against Tammany, political attrition has reduced this list to a meager three or four possibilities. They are Mr. LaGuardia, Judge John F. Hylan, independent Democrat, who was twice Mayor under the Tammany aegis—the only candidate actively seeking the nomination; Mr. Henry Bruere, president of the Bowery Savings Bank, and Mr. Charles S. Whitman, chairman of the Republican-Fusion Mayoralty Committee and one-time Governor of the State, with the chances three to one for Mr. LaGuardia unless the Republican regulars are successful in their efforts to block him and corral a dark horse.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, a member of the Whitman committee which is the clearing house for the fusion choice, is among those who continue to voice the belief that Mr. Alfred E. Smith will yet consent to run through a realization that he alone can save the city in its present "critical state." Mr. Smith, however, belongs to the band of Tammany faithful, too regular for fusion affiliations, along with Mr. Joseph V. McKee.

Lack of fusion cohesiveness continues to be a characteristic of the anti-Tammany movement and is responsible for the wholesale scratching of names on the potential list for the mayoralty.

That victory is within grasp, if mobilization of the opposition can be realized and a capable, courageous and popular leader with a first-hand knowledge of the city's problems found to head the clean-up forces, is realized in fusion quarters, where a determined drive to salvage their chances is on this week. With a scant month left to find a strong candidate for Mayor, the Whitman committee is taking full, if tardy, cognizance of the hazards of its position in veiling its selective processes with careful secrecy. There is to be no more leaking out of names until the candidate is actually signed up.

In highest reform quarters, the Monitor Correspondent learned, however, that reform groups are ready to support Mr. LaGuardia for Mayor; that they will have nothing to do with Judge Hylan.

Judge Samuel Seabury, who is a member of the Whitman committee, with strong veto power over its choice, is known to be favorable to the LaGuardia candidacy if its strength can be proved, and to hold that Mr. Hylan, who has been seeking election ever since Tammany shelved him in 1925 for Mayor Walker, would be no improvement over the present régime.

As the situation stands, however, Mr. LaGuardia is the only active candidate who appears to be making progress toward getting the fusion nomination, and it is significant that his advance has gone without repudiation by the Republican leaders. Even in the latter quarters, his personal honesty, sincerity for reform and strength as a campaigner go unquestioned; the sticking point is his indifference to party ties.

Maryland Farms Found to Pay By Good Management

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTERTOWN, Md., July 18—A study of account books on 24 farms in Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot and Dorchester Counties indicates that the degree of financial success of a farmer's work depends largely upon the variety of his enterprises and the management of his flocks and herds as well as his fields, coupled with a definite agricultural plan that will make the most out of the farm investment.

The survey further reveals that mere large farms and large flocks and herds do not make for success. The profit depends upon the management, no matter what the size of the farm.

The survey was directed by Mr. P. E. Nystrom, expert of the University of Maryland Extension Service, after the service had sponsored the use of account books on eastern shore farms in order that the farmer might keep accurate records of his business.

The greatest incomes, the report shows, resulted from the cultivation of a variety of enterprises so that the operator had his labor distributed throughout the year rather than depending upon one or two major crops. The farm leading the list kept dairy cattle and poultry and grew truck crops and grain. The operator's total production was no greater than that of the others, but his farm was so managed that little hired help was necessary save that which was kept busy throughout the year. The operator produced the greater portion of his livestock feed and did not depend on buying feed for his cattle.

Purely grain farms were at the bottom of the list because of poor prices. High yields, however, showed some profit margin. Hogs showed a profit in 1932 on a good market, as did fruit, but fell short when the market dropped. Quantity of production was an important factor in these units.

Three f' Five Pig Sale Is Found Fraudulent

BOYLESTOWN, Penna., July 18 (AP)—A sheriff's sale of a farmer's property for $1.18—at which pigs went under the hammer at three-for-a-nickel, and horses and bulls at five cents each—was termed "fraudulent" yesterday by the Bucks County Court, and the money was ordered refunded to the purchasers.

The property was that of John Hanzell, Bedminster Township farmer. Judge Hiram H. Keller, who rendered the decision, characterized as "irregular" and "unfair" the sale which Sheriff Horace Gwinner declared had been held under duress.

The property was bought in by a committee of three of the Farmers' Protective Association, who did all the bidding. The sale was held to satisfy a judgment of $1800 held against Hanzell by Jacob Laufensweiler for an unpaid loan.

Irish-British Accord Sought by Cosgrave

KILTIMAGH, Irish Free State, July 18 (AP)—Mr. William T. Cosgrave, former President, said in a speech here July 16 that the land annuities dispute with Great Britain should be settled and the economic warfare between the two countries ended.

The economic conflict, he asserted, has cost the Irish Free State £250,000 a week, adding, "unlike any other country we brought a serious economic crisis on ourselves."

The proper course to be pursued, the former President said, would be for the Free State to arrange a conference with the British Government and point out that a settlement of the dispute would be sound business for both countries.

Yugoslavia Feels Tightening Rule Of Absolutism

Croat Societies Abolished, Press Censured and Meetings Dispersed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia — Recent measures of the absolutist régime in Yugoslavia are read as signs that it is becoming more and more drastic. It recently dissolved a Croatian organization known as the Friends of the Croatians in Austria, whose aim was to preserve and encourage a national consciousness in the tens of thousands of Croatians living in Austria.

Another patriotic Croatian organization, known as the Association of People from Zagoria, has also been abolished; and the Zagreb branch of an old and active cultural organization named "Progress," working throughout the whole of Croatia, has been closed by order of the Belgrade Government. Special control has been placed, in addition, over a cultural and professional organization for youth known as "Radisha."

The censorship of the press prevents the publishing of any articles, tracts, or books on political themes, except such as are approved by the Central Press Bureau. Stricter measures also are being taken to prevent people from gathering in private homes or coffee houses.

News from Serbia is held to show that the régime there also has become stricter. All political manifestations, excepting those favored and directed by the Government, are strictly prohibited, and in most places even four or five people are not permitted to gather without police permission.

As a result of this stricter police control, as well as of a certain amount of weariness on the part of the people, and of a greater abundance of food in the villages, public life in Yugoslavia is quieter now than last year. There are few public demonstrations against the régime, not very much illegal activity and not many visible signs of determined resistance.

Portugal Accepts

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—Portugal yesterday accepted the invitation to enter into negotiations with the United Sates for a trade agreement. This completed the list of five powers invited to open negotiations for reciprocal trade betterment relations. The others are Argentina, Sweden, Colombia and Brazil.

Federal Service Proposes to Fit Workers to Jobs

Employment Bureau Aims to Keep Square Pegs Out of Round Holes

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 18—If plans now being studied by the new federal employment service are successful, American workers and their jobs will be better fitted to each other in the future, with a more content and stable laboring class envisaged as a result.

As a part of this organized service, states will be shown improved methods of classifying the jobs available within their borders and of finding capable men to fill these jobs.

The federal employment service plans to set up demonstration centers in various states where explanation will be given to local officials and industries of these novel steps which will give an immediate picture of the demand for and supply of jobs.

The research work of the service is in the charge of Dr. W. H. Stead, associate director, who has been experimenting along these lines at the University of Minnesota. Plans call for the assignment of federal funds to state offices for experiment for a while, until local organizations become interested in it and give financial support. Experts from the employment service will be "loaned" to aid in getting this research under way in the states.

This is the way this research problem of finding the right man for the right job is being worked out in Minnesota and the way that will be recommended for trial on a nation-wide scale. An intensive study is made of accounting records of various plants over a period of 10 years to find just what job each industry offers today.

Experts deduce from these records which industries are the up and coming ones and which appear to be on a down-grade. Profit-and-loss charts over 10 years give an approximate picture of what may be expected for the next few years. It is learned whether machines in the industry are decreasing the demand for labor and what effect seasonal changes have on the industry.

Balanced against this job supply picture is another which gives a new kind of information about the workers who are looking for jobs. A group of tests is being devised which will give a clear picture of the ability of each worker, not only along general intelligence lines, but also in his chosen trade. If he is a factory worker, his finger dexterity, as well as his academic training, is subject to examination. The experts study the outcome, come to the conclusion that this man looks as if he would be a successful salesman, another looks as if he would make a competent file clerk and so on. The employment office, as a result, has in its possession, not only a picture of jobs which have a future, but also a list of men who show special aptitude for such jobs. All that remains to be done is to bring the two together.

Wage Increase in Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The 5 per cent increase in the wages and salaries of each member of the staff of William A. Rogers of Canada, Ltd., silverware manufacturers, went into effect from July 1, it has been announced. This increase goes to about 100 wage-earners in Toronto and about the same number in the Niagara Falls office.

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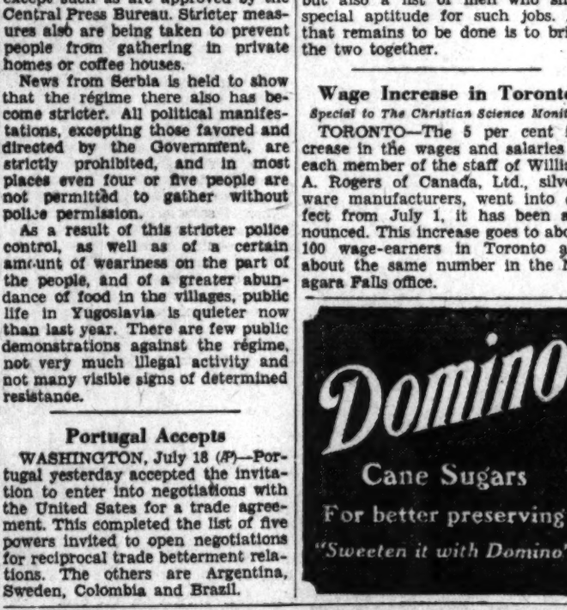

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Largest Balloon Ever Made Ready to Seek New Heights

Prof. Jean Piccard, Brother of Man Who Last Year, Soared More Than 10 Miles Up, in Charge —Will Radio Flight to Earth

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 18 — Thanks to the largest balloon ever made, the lightest gondola and the experience of last year's winner of the international balloon race, man may soar this week higher above the earth than he has ever been before.

Last year's record of 53,152 feet is the mark in the stratosphere to be passed. Prof. Auguste Piccard, who set it, will not be here, but his twin brother, Jean, will climb the skies seeking new heights. New data on the origin and nature of the cosmic rays are also hoped for.

The flight will probably be made near midnight, the latter part of this week. The balloon will coast along, when three miles up, until daylight, then start soaring. In the afternoon of the following day it will reach its peak, and by sunset or during the night descend.

Twenty to 24 hours is expected to be the duration of this year's adventure into the stratosphere. The balloon is expected to alight within 150 miles of the Chicago world's fair grounds whence it starts.

The progress of the whole trip may be picked up by radio. The National Broadcasting Company has equipped the gondola with special apparatus, so that for the first time man can talk to earth from the stratosphere. Hourly reports are planned.

Lieut.-Commander T. G. W. Settle of the United States Navy, who will be Professor Piccard's partner, is now here with him, completing details for the get-off. Starting from Basel, Switz., where the Piccards were born, Commander Settle last year won the international Gordon Bennett Balloon Race trophy. Besides being qualified to fly everything flown, Commander Settle is one of the navy's best radio engineers. Prof. Jean Piccard is now a naturalized American, a professor of chemistry, residing at Wilmington, Del.

The house in which these two men will live while they spend their day in the sky is a globe seven feet in diameter. It is made of "dowmetal," a recent invention a third lighter than aluminum. It is extracted from brine. The walls are but an eighth of an inch in thickness. The shell without the doors weighs 196 pounds.

Within is one of the most curious little homes ever built. Its floor is four feet square. It contains a tiny kitchenette, with hot and cold running water. Nearly everything is painted white, for there will not be much light.

This aerial mansion has 10 midget windows. Each is 3¼ inches across. They are covered with thick plate glass. Entrance and exit is by two manholes with double doors.

The flight will take place from Soldier Field, the municipal stadium adjoining the world's fair grounds. Thus a great audience may see its start. Cooperating in the expedition are a Century of Progress exposition, the Chicago Daily News and the National Broadcasting Company.

Methodists Remove Bars Against Women Ministers

LONDON, July 18 (AP)—The United Methodist Conference wound up July 15 after approving a report recommending the removal of the barrier against women entering the ministry. This report will go to the various synods for consideration.

It is proposed to coördinate the two existing orders of deaconesses and women missionaries into a group from which women candidates for the ministry may offer themselves.

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Corn GOLDEN BANTAM - FINAST Grown and Packed in Maine 3 No 2 Tins 29c
Grape-Nuts Flakes Pkg 9c
Baker's SHREDDED COCONUT 4 oz Pkg 9c
Kre-mel Dessert 3 Pkgs 10c
Richardson's Mints ½ Lb Pkg 9c

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The popular toilet soap—made from Palm Oils 5 Bars 25c
Super Suds 3 Pkgs 21c
Tiny Soap Beads—make quick suds

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Ideal Toasted with Salads or Serve with Soups 2 1 Lb Pkgs 27c
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WHOLE WHEAT BREAD
Special Price All This Week Lge 20 oz. Loaf 6c
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Essex Tennis Down to Third Round Singles

Jane Sharp of California Victor Over Two Strong Bay State Girls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 18—Two rounds of play were completed here yesterday in the annual Essex Country Club women's invitation lawn tennis tournament, sending 16 players, including all of the seeded stars, into the third round.

Only two New Englanders, Sarah H. Palfrey and Dorrance H. Chase, remained in competition when play for the day ended. Miss Palfrey defeated Alice Burrage of Hamilton, Mass., in the second round, but was forced to play extra games in the second set. The scores were 6—1, 7—5. Miss Chase, a Simmons College graduate, defeated Mrs. DeLloyd Thompson of Washington, Penna., 6—1, 6—4.

Six Californians, two Philadelphians, three players from New York State, and one each from Illinois, Texas and New Jersey, were among the other survivors.

Jane Sharp of Pasadena, Calif., defeated two strong Bay State players when she defeated Virginia Ellis of Brookline, Massachusetts champion, 6—3, 6—4, and Katharine Winthrop of Boston and Hamilton, 6—4, 6—4. Last week at Longwood, Miss Sharp met Sarah Palfrey, who put the Californian out in her first match.

Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, Calif., the fourth seeded player, won two matches yesterday, defeating Elizabeth Deike of Altadena, Calif., 6—1, 6—3, and Virginia Cross of Providence, R. I., 6—3, 7—5, in order.

Alice I. Marble of San Francisco, Longwood winner last week and national hard court girl champion in 1931, added a victory to her first-round bye by defeating Helen L. Jones of Beach Bluff, Mass., 6—1, 6—1. The summary:

Essex Country Club Women's Invitation Lawn Tennis Tournament

First Round

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Elizabeth Deike, Altadena, Calif., 6—1, 6—3.

Norma Taubele, New York, defeated Frances S. Herron, Los Angeles, Calif., 6—1, 6—4.

Katharine Winthrop, Boston and Hamilton, Mass., won from Mrs. Leslie Buswell, Gloucester, Mass., by default.

Eunice Dean, San Antonio, Texas, defeated Elizabeth H. (Lee) Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., 6—0, 6—2.

Mrs. Reginald Smithwick, Brookline, Mass., defeated Priscilla Phelan, Manchester, 6—1, 6—0.

Dr. Esther Bartosh, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw Jr., Brookline, Mass., 6—1, 6—2.

Cecilia Riegel, Philadelphia, defeated Frances Fabyan, Beverly Farms, 6—0, 6—0.

Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, Mass., defeated Ruby C. Bishop, Pasadena, Calif., 6—2, 6—3.

Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., defeated Barbara Williams, Manchester, Mass., 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. Seth T. Crawford, Boston, defeated Rosamond Newton, Brookline, Mass., 6—3, 7—5.

Jane Sharp, Pasadena, Calif., defeated Virginia Ellis, Brookline, Mass., 6—3, 6—4.

Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, Calif., won from Eugenie Sampson, Winnetka, Ill., by default.

Serita Bartlett, Beverly Farms, Mass., won from Charlotte Darling, Philadelphia, by default.

Anne Page, Philadelphia, defeated Isabel Lawrence, Topsfield, Mass., 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. Robert H. Morris Boston, defeated Margaret G. (Polly) Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., 6—8, 6—4, 7—6

Virginia Cross, Providence, R. I., defeated Fanny Goodyear, Cooperstown, N. Y., 7—9, 6—4, 6—0.

Second Round

Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, defeated Helen L. Jones, Beach Bluff, Mass., 6—1, 6—1.

Florence S. LeBoutillier, Westbury, L. I., N. Y., defeated Theodosia Smith, Pasadena, Calif., 6—2, 6—3.

Dorrance H. Chase, Dorchester, Mass., defeated Mrs. DeLloyd Thompson, Washington, Penna., 6—1, 6—4.

Bonnie R. Miller, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Joanna O. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., 6—1, 6—1.

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Virginia Cross, Providence, R. I., 6—3, 7—5.

Norma Taubele, New York, defeated Mrs. Robert H. Morris, Boston, 6—2, 6—2.

Jane Sharp, Pasadena, Calif., defeated Katharine Winthrop, Boston and Hamilton, Mass., 6—4, 6—4.

Eunice Dean, Antonio, Texas, defeated Mrs. Reginald Smithwick, Brookline, Mass., 7—5, 6—1.

Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Serita Bartlett, Beverly Farms, Mass., 6—1, 6—1.

Cecilia Riegel, Philadelphia, defeated Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, Mass., 3—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., defeated Mrs. Seth T. Crawford, 6—3, 6—0.

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Alice Burrage, Hamilton, Mass., 6—1, 7—5.

Helen Fulton, Winnetka, Ill., defeated Jeanne van der Bosch, New York, 6—2, 6—2.

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, Rye, N. Y., defeated Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Emily A. Lincoln, Brookline, Mass., 6—0, 6—4.

Dr. Esther Bartosh, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Anne Page, Philadelphia, 5—7, 6—1, 6—2.

Great Britain Golfers Win Lord Derby Trophy

SANDWICH, Eng., July 18 (AP) — Great Britain today won the Lord Derby Cup in competition with the senior golfers of the United States and Canada with a total score of 32½ points for the two-day play. The United States scored 18 points, Canada 3½.

Britain made a clean sweep of today's 12 singles with Canada and won nine from the United States, with three halved. The United States won nine singles from Canada, halved two and lost one.

Mathers Wins Medal

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 18 (AP)—William H. Mathers of Newport, a junior at Dartmouth College, produced one of the greatest rounds ever shot in Rhode Island junior golf when he reeled off a 70, 2 under par, to win the medalist honors in the 18-hole qualifying round for the state junior championship at Metacomet yesterday. His sensational performance, coming within one stroke of the course record, included a 7 at the fourth hole. He was 1 under par for each nine, going out in 36 and coming home in 34. Mathers, who was runnerup for the title last year, qualified for the sixth time. He previously won the medal in 1930 at the age of 15. Dick Taylor of Wannamoisett, the defending champion, failed to qualify.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	54	34	.614
Minneapolis	51	42	.548
St. Paul	50	45	.526
Indianapolis	46	43	.517
Toledo	45	48	.484
Louisville	43	48	.473
Milwaukee	38	50	.432
Kansas City	39	8	.411

Results July 17

Columbus 3, Kansas City 1.
St. Paul 6, Louisville 0.
Toledo 12, Milwaukee 6.
Indianapolis 10, Minneapolis 5.

Workers and Peasants Competing

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Scene During the First Annual Track and Field Meet for Workers and and Peasants Held Recently in Mexico, D. F.—the Final Lap of the 1500-Meter Run.

Thousands Compete In Mexican Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The enthusiastic reaction of the working classes to the National Revolutionary (Administration) Party's program of athletic education was splendidly shown recently in the first track and field meet for laborers and peasants. The majority of the contestants had never before taken part in any large athletic competition.

Thousands of laborers and peasants from Mexico City and environs filled the grandstand at the "Venustiano Carranza" park where the contests were held. Among the prominent spectators were Manuel Perez Treviño, president of the National Revolutionary Party; Juan de Dios Bojorquez, president of the National Council of Physical Education (an official government department) and General Tirso Hernandez, director of physical education for the Federal District.

An idea of the scope of the competition can be obtained from the 100-meter dash in which 96 runners participated. The 5000-meter run interested the spectators more than any other event. The winner of this was Victor Romero, of the village of Santiago Tepelcatlalpan, with a time of 15m. 26s.

As an intermission between the track and field events, a parade of all the contestants was held, the athletes filing past the official visitors to whom they gave the official "athlete's salute." The track and field day included events for both men and women.

Bluenose Wins Special Race on Great Lakes

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 18—Bluenose, international champion of the Atlantic fishing fleet, won the annual Mackinac Island race yesterday. The eastern schooner came in an hour and a half ahead of Dorello in the Chicago Yacht Club's twenty-sixth race to the Straits. The Nova Scotian winner had to stretch itself to overtake its much smaller rival from Milwaukee. Bluenose made a poor getaway, mistaking the buoys and having to take a second start, placing it 20 minutes late at the beginning. Dorello swung ahead and kept there until within four hours of the finish, according to reports from the ships.

Capt. Angus Walters hung out extra sail and headed Dorello at 4:15 yesterday, then pushed on to cross the finish line at 8:05 Chicago daylight saving time. His elapsed time was 54h. 35m. 45s. The distance is 331 miles. The starting time was 1:30 p. m. Saturday afternoon.

Bluenose came here for a Century of Progress and has anchored at the fairgrounds as one of the concessions, taking visitors into the lake for short runs. It was chartered for the Mackinac race by Addison Stillwell, Chicago broker, who sailed as a member of Captain Walters' crew. Dorello is a yawl owned by Lyman Dwight of the Milwaukee Yacht Club.

Olympic Games Gross Receipts $1,483.535

LOS ANGELES, July 18 (AP)—Total gross receipts for the 1932 Olympic Games here almost a year ago were fixed at $1,483,535 in the 814-page official report released today.

Admissions totaled 1,247,580 over the 16-day period from July 30 to Aug. 14 last, a daily average of 77,973.

While no estimate of the net receipts was made, the local organizing committee announced shortly after the games that the million dollar state bond issue, plus interest, would be retired and the residue would go to the city and county of Los Angeles.

This residue has not been turned over to these governmental bodies, but it was estimated at the time of the announcement that it would be approximately $50,000.

Track and field athletics attracted the largest crowd—427,171—with the receipts totaling $548,334.10. Swimming, gymnastics, rowing and equestrian sports followed in the order named.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	59	39	.602
New Orleans	51	44	.537
Nashville	51	46	.526
Birmingham	53	47	.530
Chattanooga	50	49	.505
Atlanta	46	52	.469
Knoxville	43	51	.457
Little Rock	36	61	.371

Results July 17

Birmingham 4, Little Rock 3.
Atlanta 5, Nashville 4.
Memphis 6, New Orleans 4.
Knoxville 6, Chattanooga 3.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	60	39	.606
Rochester	57	42	.576
Toronto	55	43	.561
Baltimore	52	50	.510
Montreal	47	51	.480
Albany	45	54	.455
Buffalo	44	56	.440
Jersey City	35	60	.368

Results July 17

Rochester 8, Jersey City 5.
Baltimore 16, Buffalo 9.
Albany 2, Montreal 1.
Newark 3, Toronto 1.

Two Players in Tie For College Title

Intercollegiate Chess Championship Standing

Player and College	Points Won	Lost
Vladimir Grigorieff, Chicago	6½	1½
J. D. Matheson West Point	6½	1½
M. C. Stark, Harvard	5½	1½
N. D. Beckhardt, C. C. N. Y.	5	1
W. E. Lamb Jr., California	4½	1½
E. M. Borsodi, Yale	4	4
H. D. Cutler, New York	3	3
J. J. Naviski, Maine	2½	5½
H. E. Valk, Wisconsin	2½	5½
Seymour Osher, Illinois	2	5
Robert W. Wilson, Hillside	2	6
R. E. Carlson, Northwestern	0	8

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 18 — Vladimir Grigorieff of the University of Chicago, by adding two points to his total, tied Lieut. John D. Matheson of West Point for first place in the world's fair intercollegiate chess tournament at the Hall of Science today. Grigorieff defeated Martin C. Stark of Harvard in the eighth round and also scored his adjourned game from the fifth round with Justin J. Naviski of Maine, who resigned without further play. Lieut. Matheson won from Seymour Osher of Illinois. The summary:

Intercollegiate Chess Championship

Eighth Round

Justin J. Naviski, Maine, defeated R. E. Carlson, Northwestern.

Vladimir Grigorieff, Chicago, defeated M. C. Stark, Harvard.

Lieut. J. D. Matheson, West Point, defeated Seymour Osher, Illinois.

M. E. Valk, Wisconsin, defeated R. E. Wilson, Hillsdale.

N. D. Beckhardt, College of the City of New York, adjourned with W. E. Lamb Jr., California.

E. M. Borsodi, Yale, defeated H. D. Cutler, New York.

Pittsburgh Hits Hard In Defeating Dodgers

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	48	33	.593
Chicago	48	40	.545
Pittsburgh	45	38	.542
St. Louis	44	41	.518
Boston	43	43	.500
Brooklyn	36	45	.444
Philadelphia	37	47	.440
Cincinnati	36	50	.419

Results July 17

Pittsburgh 14, Brooklyn 2.
Pittsburgh 7, Brooklyn 0.
Only games scheduled.

The Pittsburgh Pirates snapped out of their batting slump yesterday, pounded Brooklyn pitching for a total of 32 hits and won a doubleheader from the Dodgers in the National League baseball race by scores of 14 to 2 and 7 to 0. The two triumphs enabled the Bucs to gain valuable ground in the pennant race, as all other teams were idle.

Bill Swift and Steve Swetonic not only pitched effective ball in both games, but they also took part in the attack. The former registered his tenth victory of the season in the opener, holding the Dodgers to seven hits. The high spot in this first game was a nine-run rally in the eighth inning, featured by Paul Waner's triple with the bases full. Swetonic also pitched seven-hit ball. Captain Traynor made two safeties in the first encounter and four in the second, while Freddy Lindstrom had a total of five for the day. The scores by innings:

At Pittsburgh

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	9	x	14	16	1
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	7	2

Batteries—Swift and Grace; Carroll, Shaute, Heimach, Ryan and Lopez. Outen. Losing pitcher—Carroll. Umpires—Pfirman and Klem. Time—1h. 40m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	1	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	x	7	16	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0

Batteries—Swetonic and Picinich; Benge, Thurston, Shaute and Lopez. Losing pitcher—Benge. Umpires—Klem and Pfirman. Time—1h. 52m.

English First-Class County Cricket Scores

LONDON, July 18 (Canadian Press)—Yesterday's scores in county championship cricket matches, many of which were interrupted by rain Saturday, were:

Surrey, 261 (Hobbs 101, Sandham 70, Freeman six for 110); Kent, 251 and 153 for three (Wooley 53), at Blackheath.

Northamptonshire, 357 (Liddell 11, Matthews 58, Partridge 64, not out; Jackson five for 98); Worcestershire, 139 for nine, at Peterborough.

Gloucestershire, 187 (Dacre 54, Hammond 55, Hollies eight for 54); Warwickshire, 139 and 118 for seven, at Birmingham.

Somerset, 317 (Case 132, Young 72, Wellard 66, Kennedy five for 293); Hampshire nine for nine, at Bath.

Nottinghamshire, 216 for five (Walker 90 not out), against Lancashire at Nottingham.

Yorkshire, 367 (Sutcliffe 177, Barber 52, Sime five for 60); Middlesex, 305 and 16 for one, at Bradford.

Sussex, 284 (Harry Parks 122, Mitchell five for 74); Derbyshire, 158 and 86 for four, at Derby.

Leicestershire Scores 231

LEICESTER, Eng., July 18 (Canadian Press)—Leicestershire yesterday tallied 231 runs for the loss of eight wickets in the first innings of its cricket match against the touring West Indians, who compiled a total of 156 in their first time at bat. Resuming play with an overnight score of 96 for four, the visitors appeared upset by an easy wicket and had little success in their scoring efforts. They were all out at lunch time. The home team started energetically and scored with rapidity. Armstrong gave the best performance at bat when he registered 84 before E. Achong bowled him.

Pearce to Row Phelps

TORONTO, Ont., July 18 (AP)—Henry R. (Bobby) Pearce, Australian sculler living in Toronto, signed a contract to meet Ted Phelps of England world's professional sculling champion, in a three-mile match race here Sept. 1. The winner will receive $5000, and Pearce was guaranteed $2500 regardless of the outcome of the contest.

Brother Act Is Prominent In Major Leagues

Five Sets in American and National Circuits at Present

The climb to the peak of organized baseball—the major leagues—is a difficult one. Of course there are exceptions to the rule; but nine times out of 10 an athlete must go through the long, slow process of development which starts on the sandlot and does not finish until he is a full-fledged big leaguer. One who has successfully reached the top deserves much credit. Even more credit is due, however, to the "Ma and Pa" who see two of their boys make the grade.

Although it would seem that brothers are quite rare in the major leagues, actually they are not. At the present time there are five sets in the American and National circuits and in most cases they are there to stay.

Perhaps the best known pair of brothers in baseball, and certainly those outstanding in the National League, are the Waner boys of the Pittsburgh Pirates. Paul came up first after three sensational seasons with the San Francisco club of the Pacific Coast League. At first he was a pitcher; but when it was found that he had unusual ability with the bat, he was converted into an outfielder. Paul was voted the most valuable player in the National League in 1927, the year the Pirates won their last pennant. Lloyd was picked up by the Bucs on request from Paul and during his first year in the majors the youngster established two records.

Wesley and Richard Ferrell are probably the most famous brothers in the junior circuit. Wes of Cleveland, as almost everyone knows, is one of the most effective right-handed pitchers in baseball, while Rick is rated high as a catcher and at present is with the Boston Red Sox. The Indians picked up Wes from Terre Haute of the Three-I League in 1928 when he was just a youngster and he has won 20 games or more every year since. The St. Louis Browns signed Rick as a free agent in 1929.

The Johnson Brothers

When the Philadelphia Athletics began the 1933 campaign in the American League, they had a new outfield which included Cramer, Coleman and Johnson. The last named is the one we are interested in, because his brother Roy is a regular outfielder with the Boston Red Sox. Bob is the younger. His play with the A's has been brilliant and the youngster is almost certain to remain in the majors for some time. Roy has been up for several seasons, having received his start with the Detroit Tigers in 1929.

Another American League set of brothers are the Sewells, Joe of the Yankees and Luke of the Senators. Luke stepped right into organized baseball after graduating from the University of Alabama in 1921, making the grade with Cleveland. Brother Joe also attended Alabama but spent one year in semi-pro circles and another with New Orleans before going with Cleveland. Luke is a catcher, while Joe plays either shortstop or third base. The latter is now property of the Yankees.

Ossie Bluege, regular third baseman, is one of the veterans of the Washington club. The Senators secured him from Peoria of the Three-I League back in 1922 and except for a brief stay at Minneapolis, Ossie has been with the capital city team ever since. Now another Bluege, Ossie Adam by name, has forced his way into the majors as utility infielder with the Cincinnati Reds. If his batting improves, he will stay.

Two Finney Boys

Until a short time ago there were two Finney boys in the majors. Hal is a regular catcher with the Pittsburgh Pirates, while Lou was a utility outfielder for Connie Mack before going to the Montreal Internationals. Lou has shown fine prospects as a batter and fielder and should return before a great while.

The majors boasted several other sets of brothers a year or two ago. Wally Roettger of the Cincinnati Reds had a brother Oscar playing a utility rôle with the Athletics. Oscar was recently appointed manager of the Montreal Royals of the International League. Then there were the Gastons, Alex and Milton. Milton is still with the Chicago White Sox, but Alex has drifted to the minors and at last reports was somewhere on the Pacific Coast. Joe Heving is a relief pitcher for the White Sox and his brother, Johnny, saw service with the Red Sox and Athletics before being demoted.

Incidentally, there was one time early in the season of 1931 when a brother almost spoiled another's chance to enter baseball's Hall of Fame. Wes Ferrell had blanked the St. Louis Browns for seven and two-thirds innings without a hit or run, when Brother Rick reached first base on a hard infield smash that Bill Hunnefield fielded but threw wide to the base. For a moment everyone thought it might be scored as a hit, but the official scorer charged Hunnefield with an error. "That was one hit I did not want," says Rick.

May Miss P. G. A. Tourney

LONDON, July 18 (AP)—F. Denny Shute, new British open champion, and Walter C. Hagen, captain of the United States Ryder Cup team, cabled the American Professional Golfers Association yesterday that the annual P. G. A. tournament would have to get along without them if it were staged Aug. 8 to 13 in Milwaukee. Both golfers said they received cabled word from the association July 16 setting the dates and informing them the success of the tournament depended upon their presence. The final qualifying date, they said, was set at Aug. 3.

Champion Is Eliminated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, N. J., July 18—J. A. Merola, North Side, was defeated in the semifinal round of the metropolitan public links golf championship tournament at the Teterboro Golf Club, yesterday, by Louis Porreca, Teterboro, 1 up. Merola held the title last year and the year before, while Porreca was formerly champion of the Teterboro Golf Club.

Miss Pierce Wins Medal

RUTLAND, Vt., July 18 (AP)—Virginia Pierce of Rutland, Vassar College student, with a card of 80 was medalist in the qualifying round of the women's state golf championship tournament which opened here yesterday. She won the title last year.

Polish Woman Sets New Discus Record

By the Associated Press

Warsaw, Poland, July 18

JADWIGA WAJSOWNA yesterday bettered her own world discus throwing record with a toss of 43 meters and 8 centimeters (141ft. 4 13/128in.) in a track and field meet here. Her listed world's mark is 42.43 meters.

Great Island Wins The Hempstead Cups Polo Final, 8 to 7

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERBURY, N. Y., July 18—The third of the Meadow Brook series of polo tournaments, the 12-goal handicap event for the Hempstead Cups, was finally brought to a conclusion yesterday, after a postponement from Sunday due to rain. Cochran Field, where it was played, was in good condition, as Great Island, last year winner, captured the trophies, in an overtime game from the Meadow Larks, 8 to 7.

Gerard S. Smith, the former Brooklyn indoor polo star, was the hero of the game, with five of the Great Island goals to his credit, largely through individual play. It was his accurate shooting that finally gave his team the winning goal, after he had brought his team ahead to even terms on two previous occasions.

J. C. Rathborne, the former Old Aiken back, was the outstanding player for the losers, but young F. Skiddy von Stade, who has been the star in the previous games of the Meadow Larks, had an off day, and was not able to hold off the driving tactics of Smith in the later stages, allowing the latter to get free for his shots. Two chukkers before the end, Meadow Larks were leading at 6 to 4, but Smith scored four goals to one for the leaders, and a final free shot by Harrison, the No. 3 of Great Island, was steered into the goal for the sudden death score to win.

The junior championship will get under way today, after two delays, when Roslyn will encounter Aiken Knights on Bostwick Field, over in Old Westbury. This game was scheduled for yesterday, but held over on account of the wet turf. The summary:

Hempstead Cups—Final Round

Pos.	Great Island	Meadow Larks
No. 1	William Ziegler Jr.	Charles Chapin
No. 2	Thomas G. Glynn	F. S. von Stade Jr.
No. 3	Cyril R. Harrison	Cortlandt T. Hill
Back	Gerard S. Smith	J. C. Rathborne

Score—Great Island 8, Meadow Larks 7. Goals—Great Island: Smith 5, Harrison 2, Ziegler; Meadow Larks: Rathborne 3, Chapin 2, Hill, by handicap. Referees—Richard Allison and Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers and 2½m. overtime.

Ickes Opens Areas For Public Grazing

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, today reversed the policy of two of his predecessors and ordered thousands of acres of public land in Arizona and New Mexico, allegedly fenced in illegally for many years by large cattle interests, be thrown open to public grazing.

Under Mr. Ickes's order, many miles of fences which the Interior Department said had been erected illegally must be torn down. The department, in announcing the Secretary's action, pointed out that a law passed in 1885 makes construction and maintenance of such fences a criminal offense punishable by fine or imprisonment, as well as a civil offense. In 1917, the department said, it was decided to let such fences in Arizona and New Mexico remain on the representation that it was essential as a war measure because of the shortage of men to herd cattle.

Dr. Hubert Work, former Secretary, issued instructions to suspend action against violators of the law on June 3, 1925, and a further order on Nov. 21, 1927, directing that unlawful fences erected subsequent to his previous order should be removed but that no action be taken against those who had put up and maintained fences prior to that time.

All-India Congress Plans Dictatorship

DELHI, India, July 18 (AP)—Because of an apparent breakdown of peace negotiations with the Viceroy, the Earl of Willingdon, individual disobedience acts are scheduled to begin Aug. 1, Mahatma Gandhi said in an interview today. He will not attempt any action of disobedience himself, he added, unless he first warns the Government of his intention to do so.

Mr. Gandhi and the Viceroy have exchanged messages regarding the Indian Congress Party's peace moves. The former asked for an interview with Lord Willingdon, who denied the request except if the passive resistance campaign were unconditionally suspended.

The whole fabric of the All-India National Congress, the Mahatma asserted, is to be changed, with the acting president of the group slated to become dictator of all India. Provincial dictators of the party will be appointed shortly. Mr. Gandhi previously maintained that the party wanted to bring about an honorable peace in the differences between the Government and the party.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	53	30	.639
New York	53	30	.639
Philadelphia	43	40	.518
Chicago	43	43	.500
Detroit	40	45	.471
Cleveland	40	47	.460
Boston	35	48	.422
St. Louis	33	57	.367

Result July 17

Detroit at Philadelphia, postponed.
Only game scheduled.

Bryan and McDiarmid Win

ATLANTA, Ga., July 18 (AP)—Robert (Lefty) Bryan of Chattanooga and John McDiarmid of Fort Worth, Texas, runners-up in the national clay court tennis tournament a week ago, yesterday won the southern title in doubles championship. They paired to defeat Malon Courts and Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta in straight sets, 6—3, 6—3, 11—9.

France Sends Suave Diplomat To Smooth Way at London

Corbin, Well-Dressed and Dignified, Equipped by Long Experience

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Special European Correspondence

LONDON — The best-dressed of the European Ambassadors, tall, dignified, handsome, with slight moustache, calm eyes, beautifully manicured nails, soft-pitched voice, M. Charles Corbin of France has just presented his credentials to King George.

It is invidious perhaps to attempt to set up a hierarchy of diplomatic posts. So much depends on the man and the occasion. Yet if it may be urged that, from the French viewpoint, the British, the American, and the German Embassies are practically equal in importance, and that now one and now another will have some vital mission to fulfill, it is natural that the London position should normally be the most coveted.

In the ramifications of European politics the Franco-British relationship has passed through many vicissitudes. The Entente Cordiale, following a period of frank Anglo-French hostility, was in some respects the outstanding factor in the diplomacy of pre-war Europe. The association was decisive during the war.

Interests Often Divergent

Since peace was made in 1919, France and Great Britain have often found themselves defending rival causes. Their interests were held to be divergent immediately after Versailles, and during the period of French dominance of the continent, which culminated in the occupation of the Ruhr, the two nations were openly on bad terms.

Then came difficult days for France—the depreciation of the currency, troubles in Morocco and in Syria, the threat of a defection of France's continental allies, an understanding between Germany and Russia. Franco-British relations improved, and the conclusion of the Locarno Pact brought the two countries close together.

There have been fluctuations. It has been definitely and officially said on the British side that the old special contacts will not be renewed. Yet, in the larger field of European coöperation, France and England, despite ups and downs, have worked in partnership.

At the present time there is, on the part of France, a great desire to strengthen the understanding with Great Britain.

M. Corbin has long been regarded as one of the ablest professional diplomatists in France. In no matter what circumstances he maintains a perfect poise. Never have I seen him ruffled, though I was privileged to meet him for many years, in the most untoward circumstances, at the Quai d'Orsay. Always does he speak quietly. His courtesy and his charm of manner are truly French. Only a French word will serve to describe him—he is eminently distingué.

Typifies Career Diplomat

Cultured, polished, with a remarkable grasp of the details of European affairs, as well as a keen appreciation of the broader currents of policy, M. Corbin completely corresponds to the picture of the diplomate de carrière.

His prudent counsels and his perspicuity were so valued that he was kept for the greater part of his career at the Quai d'Orsay.

In his early days he served under Camille Barrère—who ranks with the two Cambons as the outstanding pre-war diplomatists—at Rome. But afterward, except for a short stay as Counsellor in the Madrid Embassy in 1923, he remained at the Quai under a succession of Foreign Ministers, including, of course, M. Paincaré and M. Briand.

Particularly is he remembered by newspapermen in France, for it was his function to receive them during and after the war. In this capacity he was truly helpful. Not only did he announce the news with judicious comment, but he was always prepared to answer pertinent—and perhaps sometimes impertinent—questions. He would ascertain particular facts on request, and obtain special information needed to document a proposed article.

Discreet But Suggestive

Best of all, he was willing to discuss general problems of policy, and although he was obliged to observe considerable discretion he was extremely suggestive.

Four years ago, after a period as director of political and commercial affairs at the Quai, he was sent to Madrid, where he found himself involved in the perturbations which accompanied the last years of the reign of King Alfonso.

His task was increasingly delicate, and when it became necessary for the royal family to leave Spain, the good offices of M. Corbin were greatly appreciated.

From Madrid he went to Brussels, where he stayed two years. Now he is in London, which is regarded as the pivot of French international politics. It was important to find an unquestionably competent Ambassador, and it is unanimously agreed that with his personal distinction, his profound experience, his sagacity and his sang-froid, M. Corbin is an excellent choice.

'Distingue'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Keystone

CHARLES CORBIN

Drys in Atlanta Decry Roosevelt's Stand on Dry Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — Prohibition came into our states and into our nation through non-partisan action, and if it goes out, it should go out in the same way, according to an article released by the Consolidated Forces for Prohibition at its regular meeting here.

"We express to President Roosevelt our loyalty and earnest good wishes. Assuming his great office at a time of unprecedented national distress and difficulty he has devoted himself without stint to the solving of the nation's problems," the Consolidated Forces for Prohibition here declared. "In the interest of more efficient action and more expeditious recovery he has willingly assumed powers unknown in our form of government and such as no other President ever exercised. We are happy to see evidences of returning prosperity. We see the President himself as a great factor in this turn of things for the better here in the homeland. We also rejoice in his advances in the direction of international peace and good will.

"However, having said this much we must say, also, that we greatly deplore his attitude and that of others high in his councils in advocacy of beer and of the repeal of national prohibition. At this time throughout the nation the people are being called upon to determine whether or not they will have the Eighteenth Amendment. Under our theory of government the people of the states are entitled to make that decision for themselves, and to make it upon the merits of the great moral, social and economic questions involved in that particular issue. And they are entitled to vote upon the question, as upon all other questions, without coercion or intimidation of any sort. Prohibition is a question about which millions of good and patriotic and unselfish people care and care deeply.

"All attempts therefore to coerce the voters of this country by promises of tax relief in case they vote a certain way (which relief may or may not come), or by menaces of tax burdens (which in any event are more than likely to be imposed), in case the amendment is not repealed, are clear violations of the most sacred rights of citizens, and should be generally condemned."

Mellon Tax Suit Dismissed by Judge

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—A $220,000,000 tax suit against Mr. Andrew W. Mellon and other former Treasury officials was dismissed yesterday by Justice James M. Proctor in the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

The suit was filed by Mr. David A. Loson, former investigator for a special Senate committee, and charged Mr. Mellon, Mr. Ogden Mills, former Secretary of the Treasury, and several others with conspiring to defraud the Government in the settlement of foreign steamship company taxes.

Automobile License Sales Increase in Charlotte

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 18—Sale of state automobile license plates at the local office of the Carolina Motor Club during this month will exceed the entire sale of tags during all of July last year.

The sale of tags during July has reached 911, and that figure is expected to be pushed up at least to 945 within the next day. Only 935 tags were sold during all of July last year. Many of the tags being sold here each day are for new automobiles, the sale of which has greatly increased with the return of more normal business activity.

Shorter Week Voted at Geneva By 49 Nations

Labor Conference Discusses Also Jobless Insurance

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—Speaking as the leader of the first American delegation to attend an International Labor Conference, Miss Mary Anderson, director of the women's bureau of the United States Department of Labor, has explained to the representatives of 49 countries the American attitude concerning the principal questions before the conference. Miss Anderson was one of the two women accredited by governments as delegates, the other being Mrs. Betzy Kjelsberg, chief woman inspector of factories in Norway.

The three principal questions before the conference this year have been the reduction of working hours as a means of combating unemployment, unemployment insurance, and the suppression of fee-paying employment agencies. As American practice and tradition are different from those of most European countries in all three of these fields, the first report on these subjects ever submitted to a labor conference by an American delegates aroused more than passing interest.

Forty-Hour Week Favored

The conference went on record in favor of proceeding to draft an international convention establishing a 40-hour week in industry. In this connection, Miss Anderson explained that the movement for shortened working time is now receiving great impetus in the United States, through the combined efforts of employers, workers and economists familiar with changing needs.

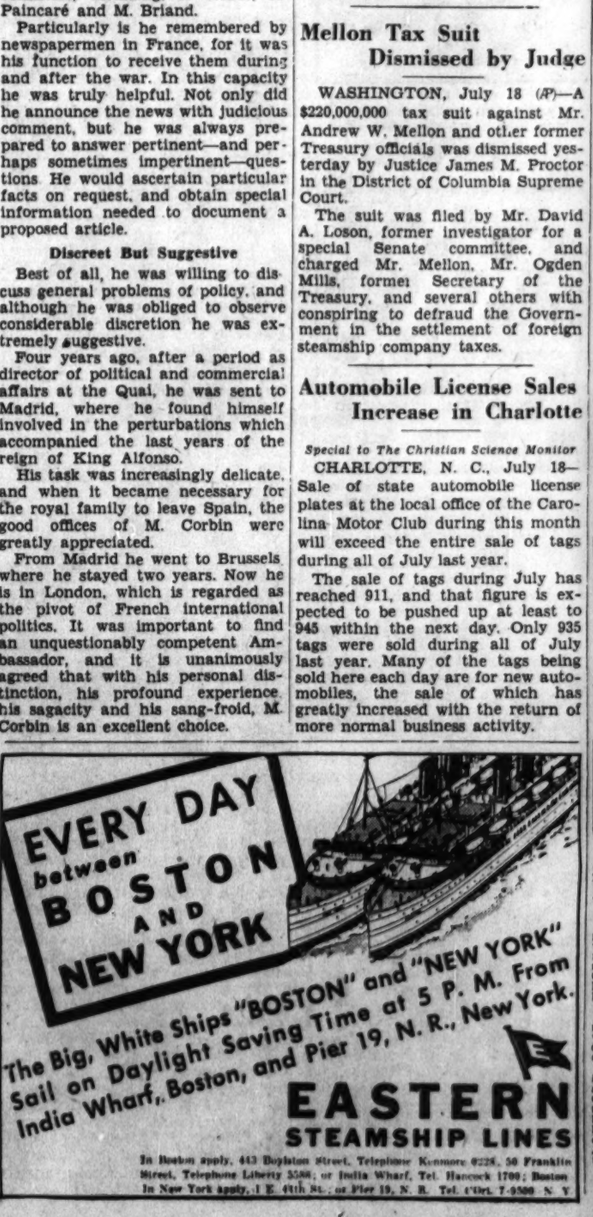
An international agreement tending to introduce uniformity into existing unemployment insurance systems is being prepared by the labor organization. In this connection, Miss Anderson explained that the systems of social insurance of various types which have been so effectively undertaken in many European countries have had practically no general development in the United States. In the last few years, however, much attention has been given to unemployment insurance. The schemes that have been undertaken have fallen into three classes: those operated by trade unions; those undertaken by joint agreement of employers and employees; and those operated by employers. Approximately 48 unions provide unemployment benefits, and are said to have paid their unemployed members more than $9,000,000 in 1931. Of the joint agreement plans, probably the most successful are those of the clothing trades.

The American Association for Labor Legislation is doing much to educate the public in the merits of this movement. Wisconsin in January, 1932, passed the first unemployment insurance law in the United States. Three or four other states are investigating its possibilities. A conference of Governors of seven important industrial states held at Albany in 1931, at the invitation of Governor Roosevelt, discussed a possible plan for the creation of unemployment reserves, sometimes referred to as unemployment insurance. As a result of this there was created the Interstate Commission on Unemployment Insurance, whose findings and recommendations form one of the most important pronouncements on this subject.

Unemployment Insurance Spreads

The American Federation of Labor, which in 1931 declared against compulsory insurance, in 1932 reversed its opinion and called for the enactment by the states of laws providing for the setting up of funds by assessing all pay rolls 3 per cent, this assessment to be paid by the employer. All these developments appear to indicate that sentiment in America is gradually moving in the same direction as in Europe.

The conference approved the drafting of an international convention for the suppression of fee-charging employment agencies. Miss Anderson stated that the Federal Government is now turning its attention to such coöperation as it can give to the states in the maintenance and operation of free employment agencies, with a view to developing a more effective system, with more flexible interchange of labor, for the benefit of all parties concerned.


EVERY DAY
between
BOSTON
AND
NEW YORK
The Big, White Ships "BOSTON" and "NEW YORK"
Sail on Daylight Sa

Manchuria Plans Control of Drug; Prohibition Fails

Government to License 600 Shops for Opium Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HSINKING (Changchun), Manchoukuo—The Government of Manchoukuo has decided to establish an official government monopoly for the sale of opium, and to license 600 shops for retail sale under government supervision. This decision has been reached after a survey which was started soon after Japanese occupation of Mukden in September, 1931.

The former Chinese régime in Manchuria officially prohibited production or sale of opium or any other narcotics. But the prohibition, as in China proper, was generally ignored. Some of the leading officials in the former régime openly carried on traffic in opium and accumulated large fortunes. Gen. Tang Yu-lin, Governor of Jehol, converted the territory into a huge opium farm, and compelled all farmers to sell their crops to him.

Some Japanese officials of Manchoukuo announced, shortly after the new state was organized, that traffic in opium would be prohibited and prohibition would actually be enforced for the first time. It appears that a genuine effort was made to carry out the policy. But the authorities now have decided that prohibition is not practicable. The arguments used are very similar to those in regard to prohibition of alcoholic drinks in the United States.

Undoubtedly there are thousands of opium addicts in Manchuria who cannot be cured at once. The Government claims that by regulating traffic in the drug they can gradually reduce its use. But whether the temptation to raise large revenues in this fashion can be resisted remains to be seen.

British League Marks Passage Of Factory Law

Century-Old Legislation Presaged Reformation of Labor Code

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—In a resolution addressed to the International Labor Conference at its seventeenth session here, the League of Nations Union of Great Britain recalls that the conference marks the centenary of the Factory Act of 1833.

The union deems it fitting to celebrate this centenary by making a public affirmation of its faith in the value and efficacy of the International Labor Organization, set up in 1919 by the Peace Treaties.

The resolution affirms that the Factory Act of 1833 "opened a new highway to human progress," in that it provided that children less than nine years of age should not be employed in spinning and weaving factories and that children from the ages of nine to 13 years should not be permitted to work more than 12 hours in 24. Parliament by this statute created inspectors of factories to administer its decisions.

Summing up briefly the work of the International Labor Organization, the resolution points out that in the brief space of 14 years there have come into existence 33 international conventions and 40 recommendations concerning the hours of work of adults, the protection of workers against sickness, injury and loss of employment and many other matters of vital importance to those engaged in labor; that seven of the conventions are concerned with the protection of children and young persons, as by the fixing of the general minimum age of employment at 14 years in industry, at sea, in agriculture and in nonindustrial occupations; and that more than 500 acts of ratification of the conventions have been registered by the League of Nations, whereby sovereign states have undertaken to maintain certain regulations of conditions of labor.

"We hold these and like facts," concludes the British message, "to be signal and indisputable proof that this great experiment in international coöperation has already justified the faith and courage of its founders."

The message is signed by Lord Cecil of Chelwood, joint president, Prof. Gilbert Murray, chairman of the executive, Maxwell Garnett, secretary, and L. H. Green, chairman of the industrial advisory committee.

A First Copeland Record Album

* * *

Group of Spanish Recordings Marks First Time Typical Collection Has Been Made

Disk Makers Review

A treat is offered record buyers who like Spanish music in an album of "Modern Spanish Music for the Pianoforte" recorded by Mr. George Copeland. This is the first time that Mr. Copeland has consented to record for any major company. Mr. Copeland has long been an exponent of Spanish music. We well remember as a child he came to our small town as an exponent of Debussy before the World War when that composer was living. How our elders were nonplused at the then "vague" harmonies of Debussy! However, in this new album there is certainly nothing vague about these characteristic Spanish melodies. They are not the tangoes of the ballroom, however. The album contains two 10-inch records and three 12-inch records. The composers chosen are Turina, Nin, Infante, Albeniz, Zuera, Lecuona, Longas, De Falla and Pittaluga. A possessor of this album and also the "The Nightingale and the Rose" made by Arthur Rubinstein, pianist, in London, but repressed on a Victor label, is assured of a collection of some of the most representative of Spanish music. The Copeland album is excellently recorded.

Modern Spanish Music for the Pianoforte, played by George Copeland, pianist. Five Victor records in album (two 10-inch and three 12-inch).

Orchestral

Wagner: Das Rheingold, played by Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor. Two Victor 12-inch program transcriptions. This is another of the transcriptions of Wagnerian opera done by Mr. Stokowski. It is now our favorite method of listening to these operas.

Brahms: Tragic Overture, and Hungarian Dances, Nos. 19, 20 and 21, played by the British Broadcasting Corporation Symphony Orchestra, Adrian Boult, conductor. The first work became for us a section of a Brahms symphony and hardly reminded us of the overture in its ordinary sense. The dances, too, are well chosen, not being, of course, one of the first eight, which are the ones generally overplayed. The recording is excellent and our only wish is that American radio networks would regularly support such an excellent symphonic group as this orchestra.

European Releases

Orchestral

Bach: Choral Prelude-Aus der Tiefe ruhe ich (Out of the Deep I Call to Thee), played by Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor. H. M. V. record. A most beautiful disk and well-nigh perfect recording.

Beethoven: Fourth Piano Concerto, played by Artur Schnabel and the London Philharmonic Orchestra; Malcolm Sargent, conductor. Four H. M. V. records in album. Mr. Schnabel is, of course, an acknowledged master player of Beethoven's music, and this set does him full justice.

Wagner: Prelude to Tristan and Isolde, played by British Broadcasting Corporation Symphony Orchestra, Adrian Boult, conductor. H. M. V. record. A fine reading.

Brahmsians Fantasy, played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, Lawrence Collingwood, conductor. H. M. V. record. For any one who wants all sorts of Brahms music on one disk, this label is recommended.

Rameau: Four Dances from Castor and Pollux, played by Lamoureux Orchestra of Paris. Decca-Polydor record. A very charming record to add to any library.

Wagner: Siegfried's Funeral March, Decca-Polydor record. Yet another reading to those already in existence though this one is no better and in one case, not so good as extant recordings.

Chamber Music

Brahms: Sonata in F Minor for Viola and Piano, played by Lionel Tertis, violist, and Harriet Cohen, pianist. Three Columbia records. A notable recording.

Brahms: Quarter in C Minor, played by Lener Quartet. Four Columbia records. Well done in every way.

Piano

Chopin: "Revolutionary Etude," and Fantasie Impromptu, played by Irene Scharrer, pianist. Columbia record. An accomplished player of Chopin's music, Miss Scharrer is as good as ever in these pieces.

Vocal

Believe Me, If All Those Endearing Young Charms, and Mother Machree, sung by Danny Malone, tenor. H. M. V. record. Mr. Malone is a new tenor find by the B. B. C. and has almost too quickly been put onto disks by H. M. V. His voice is one of beautiful quality and with proper training he should do great things.

Handel: Rejoice Greatly, and Let the Bright Seraphim, sung by Raymond Kinsey. H. M. V. record. Mr. Kinsey, who is, we are told, a boy of 13, gives a truly wonderful rendering of these two arias from "The Messiah." The only criticism is the pronunciation of some of his words.

Two Songs from "Rose Marie" (Friml), sung by Joseph Hislop, tenor. H. M. V. record. Well heard.

Brahms: Standchen (Serenade) and Minnelied, sung by Heinrich Schlusnus, baritone. Decca-Polydor record. Mr. Schlusnus' fine voice is well recorded in these two songs.

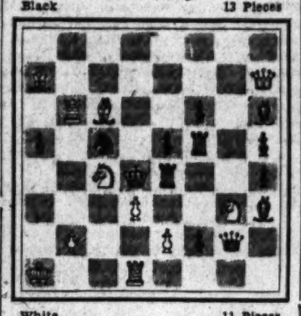
Chorus Songs and Marching Tunes, sung by Boys' Brigade. Decca record. The jubilee of the brigade is celebrated by this 10-inch disk full of rousing songs and marches.

Chess

By FREDERICK R. CHEVALIER

Problem No. 1531
By G. Schiegl

Black — 13 Pieces

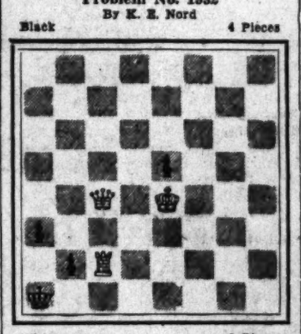


White — 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Magyar Sakkvilag, 1931)

Problem No. 1532
By K. E. Nord

Black — 4 Pieces



White — 3 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Schackvariden, February, 1933)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1529. Q-B3

No. 1530.
1. B-B3 — threat
2. Kt(K5)-Q3
1. ——— B-K
2. KtxP
1. ——— Kt-Kt3
2. Kt-Kt4
1. ——— R-R7
2. Kt(B)-Q3ch

End-Game No. 154. White wins: 1 KtxP, KxKt; 2 Kt-KSch, K-Kt; 3 QxKt, BxB; 4 BxPch, KtxP; 5 Q-B7ch, K-R; 6 Kt-Kt4 mate. Black can prolong the game with 1 . . . Q-B2; but after 2 BxB, RxB; 3 Kt-Q6, White's extra material should win easily.

End-Games

Won by M. A. Fox in the Antwerp tournament, 1900.

End-Game No. 157.

Black — 12 Pieces

White — 11 Pieces

Black to play and win

Notes

David McKay Company, Philadelphia, announce two new books on chess, "Modern Chess Endings," by B. F. Winkelman, to appear shortly, and "101 of My Best Games," by F. D. Yates, to appear in September.

Frank J. Marshall, United States champion, and Arthur W. Dake, both members of the victorious United States team at Folkestone, have returned to New York. Kashdan, Fine, and Simonson are still abroad. Perhaps they will take part in an informal tournament or two, although there is no news of any as yet. Dake reports that Salo Flohr is considering a visit to the United States.

E. Grunfeld of Austria defeats F. Apschenaeer of Latvia in the highly combinative game below. Also from the Folkestone tournament.

English Opening

Apschenaeer White	Grunfeld Black	Apschenaeer White	Grunfeld Black
1 P-QB4	P-K3	17 BxP	RxQch
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	18 BxR(e)	Q-B6ch
3 P-Q4	P-Q4	19 K-Kt	B-R6
4 B-Kt5	PxP(a)	20 Kt-B2	QxQB
5 P-K4(b)	B-Kt5ch	21 KtxB	K-Kt2
6 Kt-B3(c)	P-B4	22 B-Kt3	QxP
7 P-K5(d)	PxP	23 Kt-B4	B-B3
8 PxKt	PxP	24 R-Q8	Q-B4ch
9 Q-R4ch	Kt-B3	25 K-R	Q-B3ch
10 Castles	BxKt	26 Kt-Kt2	R-KKt1
11 B-R4	P-QKt4!	27 R-QB	RxP
12 QxKtP	R-QKt1	28 RxR	BxR
13 QxKtch	B-Q2	29 P-QR4	Q-B5
14 QxBP	BxPch	30 R-B2	B-Kt2
15 K-B2	Q-R4	31 R-B4	QxP
16 KtxP	R-Kt5	Resigns	

(a) 4 . . . B-K3, QKt-Q2, or P-B3 transposes into usual variations of the Queen's Gambit Declined. The text is in the nature of a surprise, a move infrequently played, not particularly good, though rare enough to be worth trying. Grunfeld is quite an experimenter with the openings.

(b) The simple 5 Q-R4ch, winning the P back at once, is probably best. 5 P-K3 might be followed by B-Kt5ch; 6 Kt-B3, P-Kt4, with good prospects of holding the P.

(c) Inviting complications from which Black emerges with an advantage. Necessary is 6 B-Q2, BxB; 7 QKtxB, and if P-QKt4; 8 P-QR4, P-QB3; 9 PxP, PxP; 10 P-K5, Kt-Q4; 11 P-QKt3, with a position similar to those often arising from the Queen's Gambit Accepted, in which White wins back the gambit P with advantage on the Q side.

(d) Not 7 BxP, Q-R4! Nor 7 PxP, QxQch; 8 RxQ, KtxP. Nor 7 P-Q5, PxP; 8 PxP, QxP; 9 BxKt, QxQch; 10 RxQ, PxB; 11 BxP, and Black is a P ahead. For the next few moves White can simplify only at the expense of being left material down.

(e) White might resign here, for his position is far too open to make the slight compensation for the Q at all satisfactory.

The following game was won by Sir George A. Thomas of England from M. Monticelli of Italy in the Folkestone team tournament. White winds up a strong K side attack with a neat and decisive combination.

Ruy Lopez

Thomas White	Monticelli Black	Thomas White	Monticelli Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	15 KtxP	Kt-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	16 Q-K2	Q-B(f)
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	17 Kt-B5	R-K
4 B-R4	P-Q3	18 P-B4	Kt-B3
5 BxKtch(a)	PxB	19 P-R6	KtxP(g)
6 P-Q4	P-B3(b)	20 KtxKtP	KxKt
7 B-K3	Kt-K2	21 Q-R2	Kt-B3
8 Q-Q2	Kt-Kt3(c)	22 QxPch	K-B
9 Kt-B3	B-K3	23 P-R5	B-Q
10 P-KR4	Castles(d)	24 Q-Kt6	K-K2
11 P-R5	Kt-R(e)	25 R-R7	R-B
12 CastlesQR	Kt-B2	26 B-R6	R-K
13 QR-Kt	B-Q2	27 Q-Kt7	Resigns
14 P-KKt4	PxP		

(a) A simple and effective way of meeting the Steinitz Defense Deferred.

(b) Although this move holds Black's center, it also leaves him with a badly cramped game.

(c) 8 . . . P-KKt3, Black's best way of completing his K side development, is uncomfortable after B-R6.

(d) 10 . . . PxP; 11 KtxP, Kt-K4 is certainly better. The text invites trouble.

(e) 11 . . . PxP; 12 PxKt, PxB; 13 PxPch, K-R; 14 QxKP, P-KB4, is not without its points for Black.

(f) Black is completely on the defensive, and has no apparent way out of his difficulties.

(g) Probably overlooking White's combination, or disliking 19 . . . P-Kt3; 20 KtxBch, RxKt; 21 B-Q4, R-Kt3; 22 P-B5, when Black's best chance is R-K4; 23 PxP, PxP; 24 Q-B2, Q-Q; 25 BxR, KtxB, with not much hope.

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Home Building and Gardening

Where Did They Come From?

Our Garden Flowers in Their Original Homes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHERE have our garden plants and flowers come from? As we dig and transplant, weed and spray some cherished flower, don't we sometimes wonder? Or as we visit a land far away, or even another part of the United States, are we not sometimes surprised to find as a gay and hardy weed some plant we have long been nursing along in our border?

The vivid blue of the chicory, or succory, chichorium, colloquially called "blue-sailors," which makes gay the roadsides of the middle West through the summer, is alien to much of New England. So we raise it proudly in our border, placing its sky-blue against the gold of coreopsis or the scarlet splash of June poppies. It is a weed, to be ruthlessly annihilated in one place and highly prized in another.

And the June poppy, being properly known as the Oriental poppy, Papaver Orientale, of course originates among those slant-eyed peoples of that part of the world. The poppy associated with Flanders Fields is planted in rows with beets and carrots in peasant gardens.

From Indian Dooryards

There never was a real garden without a tall and stately background of Althea rosea, which we know best as hollyhocks. It must have first been carried lovingly to America's rock-bound shores by some Pilgrim mother, as it is native only to Europe, from whence it originated in India. Few of our flowers have such a diversified history as the hollyhock. The Indian dooryards of the East are seldom without the thick stalks of this tall biennial which we of the United States associate with Cape Cod cottages and New England gardens. But the Indians often employ it for the plebeian purpose of making its tough fibers into yarn! And if you ever have had the family cow display a perverted taste for the big leaves of your hollyhocks over the fence, you will not be surprised to learn that the great 10-foot spires of delicate blossoms are utilized for cattle fodder in the land of the rajahs. It is really prevented from blooming and the succulent growth is promoted into channels of rich leaf-growth for kine which are inordinately fond of it. This utilitarian plant also produces a fine blue dye from those same leaves!

The deliciously hued varieties of that sturdy tuber which we call dahlia, after Dahl, a Swedish botanist, are all natives of Mexico! Strange that these autumn-blooming plants should belong to a warm climate! More than 2000 varieties of dahlia have been originated, for few plants are so easy to fecundate. Most of these different kinds have been derived from Dahlia variabilis and Dahlia coccinea. They were first brought to Madrid by Spanish botanists in 1789, but not until 30 years later did English gardens know them. The English originally tried to change the name to Georgine, by which it is sometimes called in Europe today, but to the world in general it will always be dahlia. In Mexico, the dahlia roots are used for food, as they contain considerable inulin, a starchy product.

No one can doubt that the myriad pastel shades of that beautiful flower which we call iris are descended from the virgin goddess Iris, who was the rainbow of mythology! Each June-time Iris lives in our gardens again, in her wealth of delicate colors of the flower-de-luce of the order Irideæ. These flowers are all natives of temperate climates and some of them are among the few choice garden flowers which Americans can claim as native. The bearded German iris gives of its roots to mankind in the fragrant orris-root powder, which always sweetened my mother's bureau drawers.

From South Africa

Our familiar geranium or pelargonium, on the kitchen window sill, in its earthen pot, is one of 500 varieties, mostly originating far down at the Cape of Good Hope. Great Britain claims several native geraniums, or crane's bill, so called from its peculiar beaked fruit. The Germans call it Storchschnabel, "stork's bill." And speaking of Africa, almost everyone knows that our friends the gladiolus may be found as little wildings fairly under the Victoria Falls far up the Zambezi River.

Of course our friendly aster comes from the German, meaning star. The hardy asters of New England, that make cheerful the roadsides in early autumn, are too seldom esteemed as true garden flowers. We spend our energy upon the China asters, acclimated in America in the eighteenth century.

On a dry bit of soil in my border, I have the little, low-growing Camomile. My children are always interested in this tiny, daisy-starred plant, for they do not forget that Peter Rabbit was made to drink camomile tea. Camomile provides an oil valued by the medicinal profession and the dried flowers are used likewise.

Our grandmothers always had a spot of portulaca somewhere in their gardens. We who are not familiar with its bright little fairy flowers are often deceived by the unusual bland foliage. Many times have I scratched up an embyro plant for its relative, the plebian purslane. And some parts of this beloved little plant, which opens its rainbow eyes in the sun, only to close them so soon forever, are used in Siberia for food.

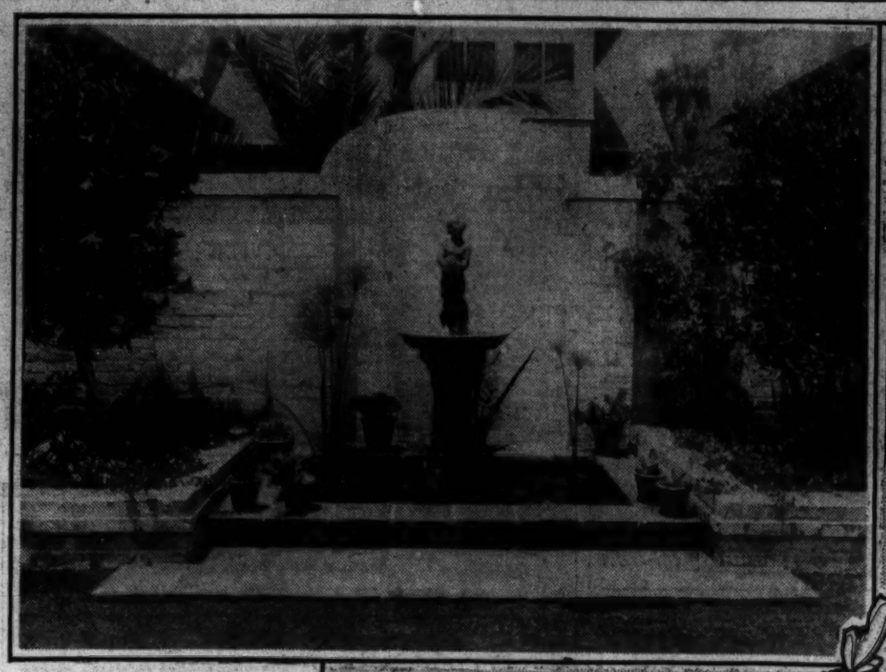
Friendly Trumpets

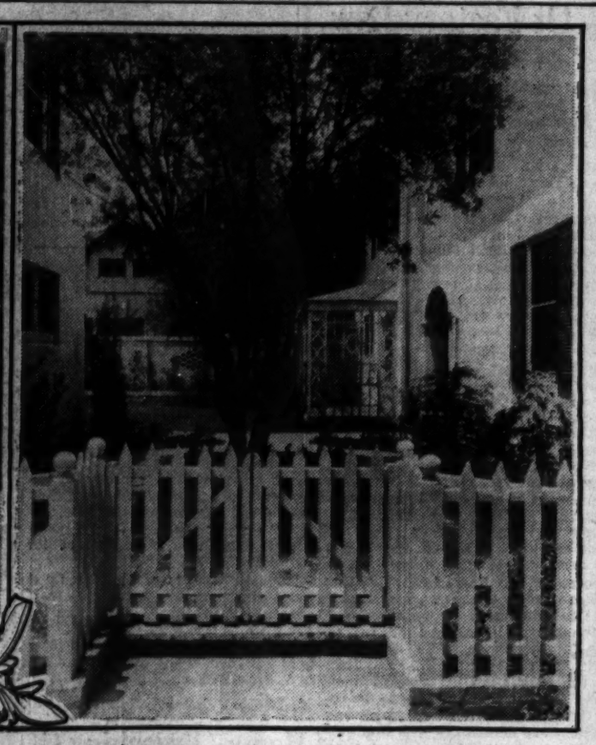
Petunias, those friendly little trumpets which so cheerfully take up their residence with rich and poor alike, regardless of rich or poor soil, are related, we grieve to find, to the lowly tobacco! And our gay little clove pinks, in their native state, grow wild on rocks and old walls of southern Europe and are appreciated for their curing properties in nervous maladies! On distressful days, I am convinced I should be surrounded by a whole gardenful of clove pinks!

Of course the Canterbury bells, campanula medium, ring out today for the old cathedral chimes of a place precious to English hearts. No wonder that we stand apart to admire the regal bells which ring solemnly in our gardens! Candytuft, Iberis, comes from the Mediterranean Sea and its name is supposed to be derived from the island of Candia and from Iberia, meaning Spain.

Our Centaurea cyanus, or bachelor's button, is the corn blue-bottle of Europe, a vigorous weed in continental cornfields. It obtained its name from the legend which says that once this small blue blossom cured a centaur of some malady.

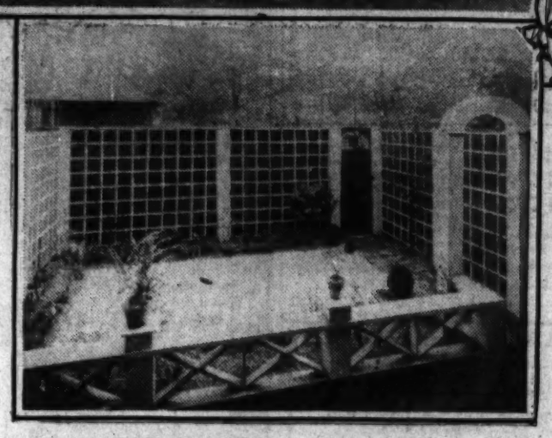
And so on, through the list of all our garden flowers. Somewhere, at some time, they are merely plebeian articles of diet, rioting over native fields or discarded as weeds. To us they are things of beauty and are a joy forever and I like to think, as I walk among them, that my flowers clothe and feed and warm someone somewhere. F. S. L.





THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—By Jessie Tarbox Beals, Chicago

City Back Yards Can, With a Bit of Planning and Planting, Be Changed to City Back Gardens. Here Are Three. Upper Left—A Refreshing Pool Backed Up Against a High Brick Wall That Is Decorative in Shape. A Few Hardy Trees and Shrubs, Flowers in Pots, a Little Grass, and One Has a Perfect, Secluded Spot. Right—The Small Back Garden Should Have a Stretch of Grass if Possible, for It Seems More Restful. Lower—Even the Paved Courtyard Can Be a Garden. Lattice on the Walls for Vines, Boxes of Rich Soil to Hold Borders of Flowers, Some Potted Plants, and Then Add a Gay Umbrella and Furniture.



The Garden at the Old Fort

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Durban, Natal, S. Af.

IN THE sunny land of South Africa, Natal is generally known as the "garden province." This is a good description of this fair land. Among many lovely gardens, there is one of special interest and which is interwoven with Durban's early history. "The Old Fort" in those days was the scene of a siege in 1842. Today, loving thought, care and patience have transformed the place into a gem of beauty.

Under a portico one steps into an Old World garden and into an atmosphere of brooding peace. Looking along a stone-flagged pathway, fringed with ferns, cycads (which have something of the appearance of a tree fern), quaint cacti bushes and overhanging trees, one sees through this vista of green and color, a sundial in the distance. It is framed in a clustering arch of red honeysuckle and other climbers, and stands in a round open space encircled by rockeries, in which are ferns, yellow Watsonia lilies, palms, and other growing things. A charming background is formed by hedges of a dwarf bamboo, neatly clipped. The sundial, apart from its sylvan setting of beauty, has a message for the whole wide world. Engraved on the metal around the dial, are these words:

"Light and shade by turns, but Love always."

On either side of the pathway, as one leaves the spot, are two bushes, which bear sweetly scented flowers. It is the francesia, often quaintly named "yesterday, today and tomorrow" from the three shades of purple of its flowers.

A little to the right is a lily pond. A delicious sound of dripping water greets the ear, and one stands or gazes on this gem in its setting of clustering begonias, salvia, tree ferns, etc. In the background is a jacaranda tree in bloom, about 30 feet high. Its panicle of mauve-blue flowers are like bouquets in the fernlike leaves. Some of the petals have drifted down onto the lily leaves in the pool. Near the jarcaranda tree is a still taller "whispering pine," which a magenta-purple bougainvillea creeper has climbed nearly to the top. Its wide-flung branches are a blaze of color. A grapevine has also climbed into the picture and has draped the purple fountain with tendrils of living green.

To return to where the sundial reigns. One turns and goes up a little flight of stone steps, past a stone seat, though a little pathway under trees. One of these deserves special mention. It is the Kajir Boom, and one of the loveliest of all South African subtropical indigenous trees. In the winter months (June and July) it is a gorgeous sight with its quaintly shaped scarlet flowers. There are some hybirds which have been introduced. Lovely ones! Yet not quite so fine as the original scarlet. How splendid it would be if South Africa could share this beautiful flowering tree with the southern United States! Near the Kajir Boom is another inhabitant of the coast, the "Strelitzia" or "wild banana." This does not bear fruit, but has a curiously beautiful flower, and is a fine foliage plant. Following the pathway, one turns under a creeper-covered arch into the flagged space, before the little building which was once the Old Fort Magazine. This has been transformed into a little chapel, beautifully fitted up with teak furnishings, or lit by electric light. The narrow windows in the old thick walls are now filled with the soft radiance of stained glass. In front of the chapel is a space dominated by a beautiful cycad, quite 15 feet high, set in a tangled mass of fern and rockery.

Up a little flight of steps one follows a flagged path, to where a quaint little stone bridge has been built over a tiny stream. Here is a mass of water hyacinth, or other moisture loving plants. A vividly deep pink Japanese balsam is a contrast to the dark purple blue of our large native salvia.

In this delightful old garden words are inadequate to describe the stone steps leading off into mazes of green loveliness, pergolas with clustering masses of bloom, bougainvilleas and other climbers. Unexpected stone seats, just at hand for wayfarers to rest awhile, and try to take in the brooding sense of peace and beauty. Over and above it all is the murmur of the sea, about a mile away. A. E. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Glimpse of the Garden at the Old Fort, Durban, Natal. The Sundial Bears the Inscription: "Light and Shade by Turns, but Love Always."

Hobbies and Hints

In the Adirondacks

New York

Dear Monitor Gardeners:

Perhaps you may be interested in knowing something of an Adirondack garden on a gradual slope of Sunset Mountain. How many lovely things grow profusely in a pure air with little or no winter covering, although the temperature goes down to 30, 40 and sometimes 50 degrees. The Delphinium bellandonna, light blue and very large double petals on a stalk often eight and nine feet high. The blue and pink, blue and purple, and double white make glorious groups, and if cut down before seeding will bloom again the same season in mid-July in the North Woods. Foxgloves in tall stalks surmounted by a large blossom in silver pink or a deep rose pink variety, called Monstrosa, making a splendid showing of color. Japanese iris, the Blue Danube, double blue with white veins and a yellow throat. Phlox, white, salmon pink, mauve and red. The Aconitums in blue and white, indigo blue and purple Aramesia, branching hollyhocks in pinks, crimsons, yellows and white. For yellow, Golden Globe Rudbeckia (cone flower), coreopsis, Anthemis tinctoria, a new and a wonderful grower and covered with bright golden yellow flowers with a deeper center cushion and attractively placed here and there where yellow is needed.

My Adirondack garden, a semicircle, has a background of fir and other evergreens stretching for miles viburnum with its scarlet rosette of red berries in September. The mountain ash, known as the Rowen berry in England, hangs over a bird pool. During the season wood thrushes, the olive back, the vireo and the hermit thrush sing at dawn and twiand on the edge of the semicircle light and mother grouse and her young sometimes meander across a garden corner.

(Mrs.) F. V. P. M.

Flowers That Are Different

Cheltenham, Eng.

Dear Friends:

My hobby might seem a rather ignoble one at first sight. I try to grow flowers that are different from any of my neighbors', but anyone who has seen the endless rows of gardens with the oblong beds containing the inevitable scarlet geraniums, blue lobelias and yellow calceolarias, will forgive me. My favorite colors are blues and mauves, so I have blue lupins (as my garden is rather small and shady, I have to rule delphiniums out, much as I love them) and the beautiful blue golden-veined salpiglossis. I have also the red and rose-colored varieties of these, asters and a few plants of the new blue primroses. I thought only skilled alpine gardeners could grow gentians, but after admiring its intense shade for some time, I prepared a small bed with two parts leaf mold to one of sand, and gave it a top-dressing of granite chips, and now it flourishes as happily as on its native Swiss mountains. Sinoörnata is the most constant flowering but Acautis, and Farrieri will also respond to this treatment. Almost rivaling the gentians in its clear coloring the Ipomea Heavenly Blue is the loveliest morning glory there is, to my mind. I grow it, so as to twine round some short railings, and the glorious sky-blue purple-veined bells are a delight. It has to be started in heat. Two years ago, I received 12 seeds of Sweet Wevelsfield carefully wrapped in cotton wool. I succeeded in raising only two plants, but last year I had a glorious show with gorgeous varied colors and intense carnation smell. When I planted them in their flowering quarters I put a pinch of salt around the small plants, and they thrived on it, as all the members of the carnation family do, a taste inherited, I suppose, from the days when its first wild parent grew on the seashore. I also grew the new marigold Radio, and this year I hope to raise some plants of its new golden version, Golden Beam. I never knew so coarse a flower could look so attractive until I saw the first orange-quilled globe unfold. I have the sweet scabious Azure Fairy, so when I saw a new salmon pink variety in the catalogue last year I bought a packet at once. Giant Loveliness it is called and the growers claim it is the best scabious introduced. I have often seen scabious for sale, yet I have seldom seen them grown in private gardens. I love Iceland poppies, and have the Giant Hartford strain.

I am afraid this letter is rather muddled, for I have not described how I grow pansies in a stone vase nor sweet peas against a fence. I always buy the best seeds I can procure, for the size and robustness of the plants depend on the reliability of the seeds, and although they are more expensive than the commoner kinds, they come much cheaper than if I bought half-grown plants from a nurseryman besides the added joy and interest I have from rearing them from their earliest days. I should very much like to correspond with your other Garden Hobby readers and would like to exchange seeds also.

(Miss) E. D.

Buddleia or butterfly bush, sometimes called summer lilac, is in reality classed as a perennial plant rather than a shrub. It should be cut back severely in the autumn, for it flowers on new shoots. It needs winter protection in northern latitudes. Soil and leaves should be heaped up around the roots. It is a most satisfactory plant, blooming delightfully all summer, attracting yellow butterflies and precious little scarlet and green hummingbirds.

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'Right in Our Own Back Yard'

Intimate Little City Gardens Worth Having

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE IN CITIES feel hungry at times for the particular beauties of the country which the city lacks. Not for us is the glory of blossoming apple orchards in the spring, the purple haze of fall upon the hills, or the long summer twilights of a quiet countryside made musical by the song of crickets.

It is this which leads us to plant gay little petunias in flower boxes and set them out on window ledges high above the city streets, or to create miniature Japanese gardens or cactus gardens in round, blue bowls, and to cherish a stalk of primrose or begonia long after the blooms have failed. Dwelling in tall apartment buildings, and wishful for little gardens, front porches and green lawns as we do, we look down instead upon the flat roofs of the city, and our imagination pictures them as they might be if converted into housetop gardens, green with shrubs and little trees, gay with flowers and bright-colored awnings—restful breeze-swept retreats where those who live below could retire when the city pressed too closely, and find refreshment.

They are a challenge to the imagination, these unusual roof tops; likewise the symmetrical rows of back yards which are also visible from our apartment fastness. Walk down any alley in the residential district of a large city, peer over the back fence or through a chink, and what do we see? A back yard, neat enough to be sure, often with well-cut grass, and perhaps an unkempt clump of marigolds growing in a corner by the house, or a few forlorn stalks of iris—but beyond that—nothing. Some have not even a bush to brighten them—only an unsightly broom and a disheveled mop keeping cheerless company beside the back door. Yet the space is here—and only the imagination wanting—for creating one of those little green oases of peace and beauty, a back-yard garden.

If I Had a Small Back Yard

If I had a small back yard, I would want to build into it all those features which I have admired and loved in other people's gardens. I would build its fences high to keep the world away, and cover them with climbing vines, ivy perhaps, or moon-vine. Somewhere near the house I would plant honeysuckle which smells so sweetly in the summer night. I would have a flower-bordered path leading to a pool with lily pads sleeping on its bosom and a little water sprite holding aloft a tiny fountain whose waters would drip like music. I would have tall, graceful Lombardy poplars to sigh and whisper in the wind, blue flowers to bring the sky down into the garden, white flowers to catch the moonlight on their petals. I would have long reclining chairs where I could lean back my head and look up at the stars at night.

Or perhaps I would have a patio with a tiled pool in the center, bright spots of geraniums and marguerites around its edge, chairs and tables under a great umbrella, and tiny lights that could be switched on at night.

A Garden House

If my back yard were large enough, I would have one of those small garden houses, of the kind described by old romancers, hidden away by shrubbery in some secret corner, where I could dream over a book or idly watch the butterflies and bees and humming-birds—would they come?—or it might be just a little embowered corner I would have where I could dine out of doors.

A landscape gardener would groan at all I should require of him—here a tinkling wall fountain with a rockery for ferns, there a little garden of remembrance, filled with mementos of friendly persons and delightful places, a few violets, fragrant herbs, snapdragons, periwinkles. I would want evening primroses which blossom so mysteriously at sundown—and a great bed of lilies. I feel that this back-yard garden would somehow be a perfect place, although created by my own unskilled hands.

Some day perhaps the roof tops of our cities will blossom like the desert after rain, and back yards will all be gardens. When that time comes, life for city dwellers will be enriched by having these spots of refuge away from the world in which to dream and quietly observe the stars.

KATHRYN E. RICHIE.

Rent, Ten Shillings

A Cottage Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

AT the foot of Bush House, where the Strand runs into Fleet Street, two small cottages, complete with gardens, have suddenly appeared.

They do not herald a Strand Cottage Colony, as many Fleet Street journalists have hoped, but represent the winning designs sent in for a competition, organized by the Building Center, for houses giving adequate accommodation for a small family at a rental not to exceed 10 shillings per week, inclusive of rates.

Three hundred sets of drawings, each accompanied by a builder's tender undertaking to build from the designs at a definite price, were received, the first prize of £100 being awarded to Mr. N. E. Leeson of Newcastle-on-Tyne, with a tender from Messrs. R. Carse & Son, Ltd., of Amble, Northumberland, to build cottages in pairs for the sum of £225 each.

Each of the demonstration cottages contains a living room 15ft. 6in. by 10ft. 6in., together with a kitchen scullery and a separate bathroom on the ground floor, and three bedrooms above. The living room occupies the full depth of the building with windows looking out at the front and the back, and is therefore suitable for any aspect. It is also fitted with a back-to-back fireplace and cooking stove in order that the fire burned in the sitting room can heat the cooking stove, which opens out to the kitchen scullery. The front door and back door, being in line, provide the house with plenty of fresh air.

Low Cost in Any Part of England

Although builders' tenders must necessarily vary in different parts of the country, and in urban areas, it may be taken that the price of erecting the demonstration cottages would practically hold good in any part of the country provided local materials were used as far as possible. The cost would not include the land, and in some cases there might be an additional cost in connection with an extended drainage system.

It is pointed out that an industrial concern could erect cottages of the type exhibited for the use of their employees which, after the cost of the land, etc., had been covered, could be let at 8s. 6d. to 10s. a week, yielding an economic return to the owner while providing, at the same time, for repayment of capital.

Tastefully Finished

The cottages are treated internally with distempers, papers and wood stains. One is assumedly supplied with gas and the other with electric light. They have been furnished by a committee of the Building Center, with assistance from the Designs and Industries Association, in an attempt to show that it is possible for homes of this type to be equipped in good taste at a very low cost.

The venture is looked upon as a valuable contribution toward the housing problem, and it is hoped that small colonies of cottages will be erected away from the main roads where land is cheap, to attract people from less desirable places.

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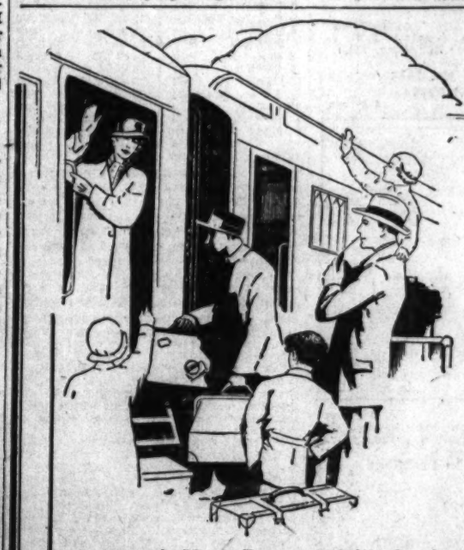

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ANTROL

The Home Forum

Captain Marryat, Enslaver of Youth

IT IS a long time since I first went down to sea in one of Captain Marryat's ships. But the other day, while quietly browsing in a book, something the writer said gave a hint o. Marryat's rakish style, and I turned to the particular volume that I thought would help me. Sure enough, there was more than a faint echo of Marryat, there was a magnificent reverberation! Whereat I promptly forgot to return to my browsing, the earth became too specific, too particular. I was pulled into the fierce play of Marryat's oceanic realities, into the naked watery waste, into the naked, salt, elemental sea. The experience carried me back over the years to a boy in knickerbockers, with an innate longing for long trousers and the persistent importunity that would don them soon. I recaptured the thrill of bygone days, the gusto of my first reading of Marryat. I became again a naval officer of fine and fearless record—rascally roving and reckless, a strategist in naval tactics, a person who could feel the friction of the reciprocity of command and obedience, who could pass from the arduousness of sea-faring to the glitter of fashionable extravagance and the current of interchange that flows between men and women, who could pass from one to the other of these with the graceful swagger of a distinguished man in matters maritime. I saw again the rush and knockabout of the press-gang hurrying along the rough streets of the seaport, heard afresh the ring of cutlasses and the clatter of feet, the crack of shotguns, the hand-to-hand encounters as issues were joined. I beheld rent canvas flapping in the gale, and the splintered mainmast toppling to the board, and the crippled ship hirpling away over the mysterious shadowed ocean.

I also discovered what an exceedingly good writer of boys' tales Marryat is. There was a time when the critics, social and literary, described Marryat as a "low-class writer," and became indifferent to and intolerant of his books. Nevertheless, he had a large public, greatly to the annoyance of his critics. But, when Marryat took to improving stories for the young, his critics cleverly described him as a child's writer, and included all his books under the caption of "adventure stories." This was malicious and in a sense triumphant; but in another sense Marryat gained a splendid victory. To say that anything is childish has perilous revenge coiled within its purpose, because there is so much of a child's heart in us all. And blessed is the library that includes Marryat in its fiction for the Young! Does Young England wish to rejoice in the "hearts of oak" that Old England built and bred? Then let Young England read about Collingwood and Nelson's ships maneuvering into position, assuming battle lin., and about the lovely array of frigates with bellied sails gliding down the seaways to far-away posts of trade. Does Young America wish to thrill to the call of the deep and have more ships at sea? Then let Young America read afresh of iron leaders in the days of square riggers; of a brave crew sheeting home to the tune of "Across the Western Ocean!"

Oh, the times are hard and the wages low,
Leave her, bullies, leave her;
Oh, the Rocky Mountains is my home
Across the Western Ocean!
For I'm bound across that western sea
A-cross the Western Ocean.

Marryat had a first-rate knowledge of an important and heroic age in the annals of English naval history. And he has proved to be a fine recruiting master for the British Navy.

We cannot class Marryat wth Dana's *Two Years Before the Mast* with its profound emotion and naked comprehension and its conflict with the sea; nor with Herman Melville's *Typee, Omoo and Moby Dick* with their subtle blend of mysticism and sententiousness; nor with Victor Hugo's *Toilers of the Sea* that sets forth the terrific struggle we call navigation; nor with Conrad's *Typhoon* where the terrific struggle is delineated in its acme of excellence, as the splendid ship rides through the sweeping storm more than conqueror of the mighty deeps. No, we must not make the comparisons that are odious; but we will say that, while Marryat wrote largely of the Navy and his books are shaded by the prejudices and antipathies of the naval side of sea service, yet *Mr. Midshipman Easy* is in the noble tradition of the sea, a literature of action, of high endeavor and incredible achievement, entrancing alike to sailors and landsmen. Marryat is a writer to rejoice the heart of youth.

* * *

But there is a boyhood that reaches through adolescence and up to maturity, and remains with us despite all changes and chances. It is perilous to return in maturity to the enchanting pages of childhood and youth; to engage in the exercise of the rash act of reading or trying to read an author again. One is apt thereby to make odd discoveries. Marryat, I found, makes profound appeal to that enduring quality in human experience, the lad I used to be, the lad I am in spite of being grown-up. Love of daring lives in every heart in some form, and Marryat appeals powerfully to that.

I have stated that it was a hint of his style that first enchained me and led to the enchantment of rereading Marryat. It is as a stylist that he will merit the attention of the reader while the charming intricacies and felicities of the English tongue endure. His easy mastery of words with their inclinations and evolutions fore and aft, to starboard and leeward, gives a nautical swagger to his sentences and a graceful movement to his prose akin to the ships of which he wrote. In a day when economy of words was not the practice, Marryat contrived to secure conciseness and pith, point and humor. If the reader will give attention to the opening paragraphs of *Mr. Midshipman Easy* and *Snarley-yow*, and rustle the pages of *Peter Simple*, he will taste Marryat's quality as a stylist and declare it good. Here and there his sentences twist deviously and the words wink mischievously at the reader as if to say: "We are in rough water now but we shall come into calmer seas betimes"; but the paragraphs go rollicking and rolling to their final period. The reader meets playful inconsequence, saucy irrelevance, vaudeville comedy, grandiose description, and ludicrous scene and situation, all done in supple and sinewy prose. He rolls and frolics along with sheer good humor and abounding good sense.

And he can teach us, too. He reveals wide and profound knowledge of the world and its way; and, if he tended in his observations to mark the ridiculous, he yet saw the human scene steadily and truly. He can teach us laughter and the gayety of living: for swift movement of comic figures and loud frolicsome fun he is hard to excel. We may find him a little too pompous in his method of pointing morals, and he may come at us too directly rather than either obliquely or softly, but nevertheless we may learn something even though his manner lack subtlety and charm. For he writes of high adventure and reckless courage, of far-flung seas and outposts, of ships as living things, and of the magic of high hours in the glitter and grandeur of colored silks and watered satins and ribboned tunics. He is stoic in reckless daring, then gallantly Epicurean eating the world baked into a toothsome morsel, and he flourishes into the honor bright of a true Christian with his discipline and renunciation. He tells of moonlight nights, the waves rolling up like scrolls of silver; of mornings of transparent blue and preternatural stillness; he has nights as black as Erebus and mornings as quiet as Christian peace; violent chaotic motion and emotion. His view of life moves from a frank hedonism to a sugary confectionism to improve youth. His critics, seizing on the latter to spoil his chances, probably gave him his best chance with the growing and pushing young. He is not English, but truly "cosmopolitan delight" to the youth of all nations. When Conrad called him "the enslaver of youth," he hit the nail on the head. While the sea has any glory, Marryat will appeal to youth; to the youth not only in knickerbockers, but also to the youth with shaven or bewhiskered chins who wear long trousers—to the sedentary adventurers eager for mental "traffiques and discoveries."

J. M.

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A Slovenian Landscape: From a Painting by H. R. H. Prince Nicholas of Greece

THE Slovenian landscapes, painted by Prince Nicholas of Greece, have proved of unusual interest both in Paris and in London. A conspicuous quality of this artist's work is intelligence, which is fused with true love of the Slovenian countryside where he spends his summers. In the Julian Alps, where he stays as long as the weather permits, surrounded by his family of children and grandchildren, Prince Nicholas prepares many canvases as the basis for the winter's work in his Paris studio.

The little houses where the peasants live are extremely picturesque and offer charming studies to the artist. Most of the houses are wooden structures and the roofs are covered with thin boards, or shingles, which become quite gray in color with the effect of rain and snow. Many of these habitations are erected on a foundation of stone and a few possess doorways of masonry that add a picturesque note of color to the structure. Some are old—about a hundred years or so. They differ in style and shape and their particular charm is enhanced by the fact that every house is surrounded by a small garden with highly colored flowers; the windows are always decorated with potted geraniums. The interiors are tidy and clean, but the families—however numerous—all live together, while one part of the building is given over to the use of the goats, horses and cows.

The master Corot said: "I interpret with my heart as well as with my eyes." This can also be said of Prince Nicholas in his work. To this exiled Prince, art is a vocation as well as an avocation. As the month of May draws near, no art student preparing for the Prix de Rome works more indefatigably than does he in putting the final touches to those canvases which he will submit for the Grand Salon or which have passed his own critical judgment as being worthy of hanging at his one-man show.

That he has achieved an encouraging degree of success is attested by the fact that for several years his work has been accepted by the judges at the Grand Salon, five of his paintings being hung there last spring. When Prince Nicholas held his one-man show in Paris last June, Miss Helen Wills was also exhibiting near by. The two artists exchanged criticisms, the sportswoman admiring his landscapes while the Prince praised her sketches of vigorous action on the tennis court. A treat is in store for American art lovers when Prince Nicholas visits the United States for the first time, bringing with him an exhibition of his paintings.

Crossing the Line

No mid-day sun beats fiercely down from out of a sky of azure, in equatorial seas. Instead, a yellow and watery disc shines palely out of a saffron sky. The ship plows her way through an oily, swelling ocean in an atmosphere of hot humidity. Passengers, their bronzed complexions turned to a half-caste yellow, are definitely in tune with their surroundings.

A shoal of misnamed "flying" fish leap like "Spring-heeled Jacks," a few feet about the greasy, undulating seas; a school of porpoises, switch-back their way through the oily waste of waters; even the distant view of a rarely seen whale fails to dispel the unutterable languor and tedium of this super Turkish bath.

A puff of air, a breath of wind, a breeze! Magically, the scene is changed. There is blue in that yellow casque above, blue in those rippling seas. Sky and sea are blue again. On the horizon is a long stretch of chrysoprase green that changes to opal and amber, to blood-red and gold, a transformation scene that beats the pen of man to record. It is sunset in the tropics. We sit and watch the glory. In half-an-hour, it is over. That last crimson edge of sky and sea has vanished, the air has cooled, unnumbered jeweled points of light are dotting the sky. Lo, dark has fallen like a blanket. The wash of the ship is starkly white in a waste of blackness; her lights gleam hospitably.

On deck the swish of silk, laughter, whispering, snatches of song, tell of a little hive of humanity, an oasis of life in a watery desert. It is a floating caravanseral, the modern ocean liner.

* * *

It is six a. m. and the engines have stopped. With cessation of that rhythmic throbbing which habit has made an actual aid to slumber, passengers awaked. What has happened? The decks are already full of life and excitement, for the long voyage is over. The vessel is in harbor.

One can see far in that still, cool, cleaning lucent air—the pond-like transparent waters stretching to the shore, and the bold, semi-circular sweep of the bay; a thousand little houses, like free-hand drawings, so sharply outlined, margining the coastline. Farther off are the buildings, white and picturesque, of a great colonial city.

Farthest of all a noble hill, the mountain that guards and dominates the town, under whose protecting shadow the townsfolk cheerfully work, play, and sleep in peace. Like a block of bronze, flat topped, she shines, resplendent and magnificent in the sun. It is only on dull days that we may see her misty hills and blue-black valleys from afar; and the perennial white cloud that ever hovers over her summit now presses close and falls forward like a tablecloth laid on a table set for luncheon on Olympus.

The Windy City

(1)

. . . Am I a city? And if I am what is my name?
And once while the time whistles blew and blew again
The men answered: Long ago we gave you a name.
Long ago we laughed and said: You? Your name is Chicago.
Early the red men gave a name to a river,
the place of the skunk,
the river of the wild onion smell,
Shee-caw-go

Out of the pay day songs of steam shovels,
Out of the wages of structural iron rivets,
The living lighted skyscrapers tell it now as a name,
Tell it across miles of sea-blue water, gray-blue land:
I am Chicago, I am a name given out by the breaths of
working men, laughing men, a child, a belonging.

So between the Great Lakes,
The Grand De Tour, and the Grand Prairie,
The living lighted skyscrapers stand,
Spotting the blue dusk with checkers of yellow,
streamers of smoke and silver,
parallelograms of night-gray watchmen,
Singing a soft moaning song: I am a child, a belonging. . . .

(2)

It is easy for a child to get breakfast and pack off
to school with a pair of roller skates,
buns for lunch, and a geography,
Riding through a tunnel under a river running backward,
to school to listen . . . how the Pottawattamies . . .
and the Blackhawks . . . ran on moccasins . . .
between Kaskaskia, Peoria, Kankakee, and Chicago.

It is easy to sit listening to a boy babbling
of the Pottawattamie moccasins in Illinois,
how now the roofs and smokestacks cover miles
where the deerfoot left its writing
and the foxpaw put its initials
in the snow . . . for the early moccasins . . . to read . . .

(10)

Winds of the Windy City, come out of the prairies,
all the way from Medicine Hat.
Come out of the inland sea blue water, come where
they nickname a city for you.

Corn wind in the fall, come off the black lands,
come off the whisper of the silk hangers,
the lap of the flat spear leaves.

Blue water wind in summer, come off the blue miles
of lake, carry your inland sea blue fingers,
carry us cool, carry your blue to our homes. . . .

Winds of the Windy City,
Winds of corn and sea blue,
Spring wind white and fighting winter gray,
Come home here—they nickname a city for you.

—CARL SANDBURG, in "Slabs of the Sunburnt West." (New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co.)

Einige Gedanken über das Heim

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

„DAS Heim ist der liebste Fleck auf Erden, und es sollte der Mittelpunkt, wenn auch nicht die Grenze der Neigungen sein". In vielen Herzen findet dieser liebreiche Gedanke der Mary Baker Eddy auf Seite 58 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" liebevollen und zuweilen sehnsüchtigen Widerhall. Niemand konnte nachdrücklicher als sie über einen in jedermanns Empfinden so wichtigen Gegenstand sprechen. Schon frühzeitig verlor sie durch gewisse erschütternde Ereignisse nacheinander alles, was ihr teuer war. Heim, liebende Angehörige und vertraute Umgebung waren für sie bald nur noch mit Traurigkeit gemischte frohe Erinnerungen. Oft mußte sie bei Freunden und zuweilen bei Menschen, die ihr nicht freundlich gesinnt waren, Obdach suchen. Erhabenes Gottvertrauen war jedoch schon in ihrer Jugend und durch ihr ganzes Leben hindurch ein auffallendes Kennzeichen ihres Wesens. Durch dieses feste Vertrauen konnte sie alle Hindernisse überwinden und später ein Heim für sich und treue Hausgenossen einrichten.

Viele haben heute ohne ihre Schuld kein Heim. Häusliche Uneinigkeit oder wirtschaftlicher Umsturz mag anscheinend dazu beigetragen haben, ein glückliches, geregeltes Leben in einen scheinbaren Verlust alles dessen zu verwandeln, was einen solchen Zustand möglich gemacht hatte. Menschliche Theorien, Pläne und Allheilmittel hatten versagt, Notleidende von ihren Schwierigkeiten zu befreien. Dann rief der persönliche Sinn in seinem Kumer aus: Ich kann nie mehr glücklich werden; ich habe alle Hoffnung aufgegeben! Aber niemand braucht zu verzweifeln, wenn er der ermutigenden Worte des Psalmisten gedenkt: „Wohl dem, des Hilfe der Gott Jakobs ist; des Hoffnung auf dem Herrn, seinem Gott, stehet".

Sich hoffnungsvoll an Gott wenden ist der erste bestimmte Schritt zur Lösung unserer Probleme. Der Sucher lernt mit Freuden verstehen, daß Gott „ein gerechter Gott und Heiland" ist; daß Er diese Trübsal nicht über ihn verhängt hat, „um ihn gut zu machen" oder ihn für Fehler, die er oder ein anderer früher beging, zu strafen. Das geistige Verständnis, daß Gott der liebreiche Vater-Mutter ist, der für Seine Kinder immerdar sorgt, bringt ihm ein wunderbares Gefühl der Befreiung von Druck und Besorgnis. Diese Wahrheit ist eine der grundlegenden Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft, deren unwiderlegliche Folgerichtigkeit ihm hilft und ihn auf dem Wege zum Glück weiterführt.

Gott ist das unendliche Gemüt, der Schöpfer des einzig wirklichen Weltalls. Alles in diesem Weltall kommt als eine göttliche Idee zum Ausdruck, die Sein vollkommen gutes Wesen bekundet. Diese wissenschaftlichen Wahrheiten schließen die Möglichkeit aus, daß die Materie oder das Böse wirklich, tatsächlich, mächtig sei oder einen Raum einnehme. Somit entdeckt der Leidende, wenn er sich an Gott wendet, daß sein wirkliches, wahres Heim im göttlichen Gemüt ist. Da Gott dem Menschen alles gibt, gehört ihm dieses wahre Heim jetzt, und nichts kann es ihm rauben. Wird diese Tatsache erkannt und angewandt, so bekundet sie sich in besseren häuslichen Zuständen.

Hat jemand sein Heim immer als eine von vier Wänden begrenzte und aus materiellen Dingen bestehende Stätte angesehen, so kann ihm dieser geistige Begriff von Heim zuerst dunkel erscheinen. Aber das aufrichtige Verlangen zu verstehen und seine Bereitwilligkeit, falsche Vorstellungen für den wahren Begriff aufzugeben, helfen ihm einsehen, wie „die Metaphysik Dinge in Gedanken auflöst und die Dinge des Sinnes gegen die Ideen der Seele eintauscht" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 269).

Man kann ohne weiteres an die Eigenschaften denken, die die Idee Heim richtig ausdrücken: Liebe, Freude, Schönheit, Reinheit, Ordnung, Fülle. Diese Ideen oder Eigenschaften des Gemüts sind immer gegenwärtig und unerschöpflich. Da der wirkliche Mensch eine Widerspiegelung des Gemüts ist, gehören diese himmlischen heim-gestaltenden Ideen oder Eigenschaften zum wahren Bewußtsein. Der Mensch bringt sie stets im Handeln zum Ausdruck, wodurch er immer in seinem Heim ist.

Oft kann jemand, der nur ein kleines Zimmer als Heim hat, mehr Fähigkeit bekunden, ein Heim zu gestalten, als der Eigentümer eines großen herrschaftlichen Hauses. Aber jeder muß, so groß oder klein seine menschliche Wohnung auch sei, bestrebt sein, selber zu beweisen, daß seine wirkliche Wohnstätte in „einem Haus ist, nicht mit Händen gemacht, das ewig ist, im Himmel". Ein Wörterbuch gibt für Heim die hilfreiche Erklärung: „die Wohnstätte der Neigungen". Wie zuversichtlich das Kind weiß, daß sein menschliches Sehnen nach Liebe, Verständnis, Mitgefühl und Beständigkeit überall, wo Mutterliebe zum Ausdruck kommt, gestillt wird!

Durch erhabenen Glauben und wachsendes geistiges Verständnis können alle Menschen vertrauensvoll zu unserem Vater-Mutter emporblicken, dessen allumfassende Liebe den Diensteifer des selbstlosesten menschlichen Herzens weit übertrifft. Durch Widerspiegeln dieser Liebe finden alle Menschen Ruhe und Frieden, ein befriedigenderes Heim als menschliche Findigkeit je ersann. Das allmähliche Entfalten der wahren Idee wird sicher für jeden ein rechtes Heim im menschlichen Leben schaffen. Um uns, wie wir in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 239) lesen, „über unsern Fortschritt zu vergewissern", sollten wir unser Denken oft prüfen und „uns klar werden, worauf unsre Neigungen sich richten, wen wir als Gott anerkennen und wem wir gehorchen". Denn es wird uns versichert, daß „wenn die göttliche Liebe uns näher kommt, uns teurer und wirklicher wird, sich dann die Materie dem Geist unterwirft".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Some Thoughts About Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"HOME is the dearest spot on earth, and it should be the centre, though not the boundary, of the affections." Many hearts echo fondly, and sometimes wistfully, this tender sentiment expressed by Mary Baker Eddy on page 58 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." No one could speak with deeper significance than she on a subject so vital in the affections of every man, woman, and child. During her earlier years certain tragic events robbed her, one by one, of all she held dear. Home, loving family, and familiar environment became but happy memories mingled with sadness. Necessity often forced her to accept shelter from friends and, at times, from those not kindly disposed. However, a sublime trust in God was a marked characteristic of her nature, manifested in her youth and throughout the years. This abiding faith enabled her to overcome all obstacles, and later to establish a home for herself and a loyal household.

Many today, through no fault of their own, have found themselves homeless. Domestic disunity, perhaps, or economic chaos may have seemed to be a destructive influence changing happy, normal living to an apparent loss of all that had made such a condition possible. Human theories, plans, and panaceas had failed to extricate those in need from their difficulties. Then personal sense cried out in its grief: I can never be happy again; all hope is gone! But no one need despair if he will remember the encouraging words of the Psalmist, "Happy is he that hath the God of Jacob for his help, whose hope is in the Lord his God."

Turning hopefully to God is the first firm step in the solution of one's problem. The seeker learns with joy that God is "a just God and a Saviour;" that He has not brought this affliction upon him "to make him good" or to penalize him for past mistakes, his own or another's. The spiritual understanding that God is the tender Father-Mother, forever caring for His children, brings him a wonderful sense of relief from strain and anxiety. This truth is one of the fundamental teachings of Christian Science, and its irrefutable logic will aid him and lead him farther on the road to happiness.

God is infinite Mind, the creator of the only real universe. Everything in this universe is expressed as a divine idea, manifesting His nature, which is wholly good. These scientific truths shut out the possibility that matter or evil can be real, actual, powerful, or have locality. Thus the troubled one, in turning to God, will discover that his real, true home is in divine Mind. Since God gives man all, this true home belongs to him now, and nothing can dispossess him of it. And this fact, realized and applied, is manifested in improved human home conditions.

If one has always thought of his home as a place limited by four walls and consisting only of material things, this spiritual concept of home may at first seem obscure. But a sincere desire to understand, and willingness on his part to give up false concepts for the true concept, will help him to see how "metaphysics resolves things into thoughts, and exchanges the objects of sense for the ideas of Soul" (Science and Health, p. 269).

One can very quickly think of the qualities which express the right idea of home: love, peace, joy, beauty, purity, order, abundance. These ideas or qualities of Mind are ever present and inexhaustible. As the real man is a reflection of Mind, these heavenly home-making ideas or qualities are native to true consciousness. Man is ever actively expressing them and is thus ever in his home.

Oftentimes a person who has only one small room, which is called home, may manifest more home-making ability than the owner of a great mansion. But however great or small one's human abode may be, each one must endeavor to prove for himself that his real dwelling place is in "an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." A dictionary gives a helpful definition of home as "the abiding place of the affections." How confident is the child that its human yearning for love, understanding, compassion, and constancy is requited wherever mother-love is expressed!

Through exalted faith and increasing spiritual understanding all can look confidently to our Father-Mother God, whose all-embracing love far surpasses the eager ministry of the most unselfed human heart. In reflecting this love all will find peace and rest, a more satisfying sense of home than human ingenuity ever planned. The gradual unfolding of the true idea will surely establish for everyone a right home in human experience. That we may "ascertain our progress," as we read in Science and Health (p. 239), we should often examine our thinking to "learn where our affections are placed and whom we acknowledge and obey as God." For we are assured that "if divine Love is becoming nearer, dearer, and more real to us, matter is then submitting to Spirit."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

A Garden Song

(To W. E. H.)

Here, in this sequestered close,
Bloom the hyacinth and rose;
Here beside the modest stock
Flaunts the flaring hollyhock;
Here, without a pang, one sees
Ranks, conditions, and degrees.

All the seasons run their race
In this quiet resting place;
Peach, and apricot, and fig
Here will ripen and grow big;
Here is store and overplus,—
More had not Alcinoüs!

Here, in alleys cool and green,
Far ahead the thrush is seen;
Here 'mong the southern wall
Keeps the bee his festival;
All is quiet else—afar
Sounds of toil and turmoil are. . . .

—AUSTIN DOBSON, in "Collected Poems." (New York: Oxford University Press.)

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HARRY I. HUNT
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107 Falmouth St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Financial: Market Quotations

Stock Market Is Rather Irregular In Late Dealings

Specialties React — Rails Firm—Canada Dry Up 10 Points

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—Financial markets roared up the ascending price trail today but were forced to hurdle huge profit-taking barriers as they reached the highest levels for the past two years or more.

Stock trading, during the early hours, was at about the fastest pace of the recent upswing and blocks of 5000 to 30,000 shares of several of the favorites changed hands shortly after the opening. Gains of 1 to 4 or more points, however, were shaded substantially around noon and some of the alcohols even showed losses of 3 points before supporting orders enabled them to climb back.

Take Rail Shares in Hand

With many of the more buoyant stocks turning irregular, the rails were taken up for advances of 1 to 3 or more. Cotton was firm, but wheat, corn and rye were a trifle uneven after initial gains of 2 or more cents a bushel. Barley soared 17 cents a bushel at one time. The dollar dropped to a new low in foreign exchange markets. Bonds were fairly firm.

The best advance in rail shares were registered by Union Pacific, Delaware & Hudson, Southern Pacific, Lackawanna and N. Y. Central.

Prices were decidedly irregular in late dealings. "Wet" issues turned reactionary after an initial spurt, while gold mining shares were bid up sharply for gains of 2 to 5 points, Homestake rising 14.

Shares up 2 to 10 points included Alaska Juneau, Dome, Canada Dry, Hershey and Industrial Rayon. Transfers approximated 6,300,000 shares.

With the voters of Arkansas and Alabama registering their sentiments on prohibition repeal, followers of the recently buoyant alcohol stocks exhibited signs of caution by cashing in part of their extremely large gains. While 16 states have voted for repeal up to today, 36 are necessary to amend the Constitution. Tennessee will ballot on the question Thursday and Oregon Friday.

Bonds Rule Higher

Responding to the familiar combination of speculative activity in secondary issues and investment absorption of prime loans, the bond market continued to edge forward today.

Gains were not especially large except in a few issues which attracted buying by reason of special developments. United States Rubber 5s were bid up substantially on reports that the company was finally out of the red. Southern Railway 4s outdistanced most of the other low-priced rails as traders bought in anticipation of further earnings gains from the big advance in cotton prices.

Less extensive advances occurred over a large section of the domestic corporate division, including some loans of Erie, Missouri Pacific, Alleghany Corporation, American Telephone, Western Union, Postal Telegraph, Phillips Petroleum, and Detroit Edison.

In moderately active trading foreign obligations held to a steady course, with moderate gains recorded in many of the South Americas. Japan 6½s and French 7s were also in fair demand at higher levels.

The United States Government list remained within extremely close price limits under a small volume of trading.

National Bellas Hess Has Big Gain in Sales

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 18—That the improvement in farm commodity prices is already being reflected in mail order sales is indicated by the fact that sales for National Bellas Hess, Inc., for the month of June were 44 per cent larger than for any month since operations were started October 1, according to Mr. Carl D. Berry, president of the company, in an announcement made public today.

In the same month 71,574 new customers were added to the company's list. In the six months ended June 30th, gross receipts aggregated $3,470,000 from 1,360,000 orders.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; mining shares rally.

Bonds: Firm; rails advance.

Curb: Irregular; specialty stocks weak.

Foreign Exchanges: Strong; dollar hits new low.

Cotton: Quiet; higher sterling exchange; Wall Street buying.

Sugar: Firm; trade covering.

Chicago

Wheat: Lower; possibility Argentine imports.

Corn: Down; beneficial rains.

Cattle: Mostly steady, top steers, $7.50.

Hogs: Unevenly 10c-25c higher, top $5.

Foreign

London: The stock exchange had a quiet and irregular session, with most business centered around industrials. Chemical and coal shares registered cheerfulness on the Government's proposal to assist in the production of oil from coal. Gilt-edged securities were firm on investment buying, while rubber issues improved with the price of that commodity. Other sections, however, including transatlantic issues, were easy. The market closed uncertain.

Paris: Prices on the Bourse were irregular and mostly lower as traders, uncertain of the tendency of the market, lightened their holdings. The closing was indecisive.

Berlin: The tone of the Boerse was generally firm.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 18	Last July 17
19¾	3		Adams Express	4900	17¾	16½	16¾	17⅝
21¾	3		Adams Millis	200	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
13½	5½		Addressograph	700	12⅞	12¾	12¾	12¾
9¾	1½		Advance Rumely	300	4	4	4	4
11⅝	7¼	.60	Affiliated Prod	1000	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
165¾	86	8	Air Reduction	3200	101½	100	100½	101¾
8	1½		Airway Elec App	1400	3½	3	3	3
95½	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	3400	95¼	93¾	94¾	94⅞
25½	1½		Alleghany Corp	7800	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
21¾	1		Allegh pf ww 1933	300	19¾	18¾	18¾	19⅛
28	3		Allegheny Steel	20	25	25	25	27½
113	70¾	6	Allied Chem	8000	135¾	130	131	130½
29¾	7		Allis Chalmers	7600	28¼	27¾	28	28¼
24	8½		Alpha Port Cem	1100	21¼	20¾	20¾	21
8¾	3¾		Amal Leather	2100	8	8	8	8¼
39	24		Amal Leather pf	400	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
41½	18½	2	Amerada	1600	40	39	39½	39¾
6¾	2		Am Ag Ch Comn	300	6	6	6	6
27½	10½		Am Ag Ch O pf	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	27½
28½	7¼		Am Ag Ch Del	5000	34	33¾	33¾	33
28½	8		Am Bank Note	900	28½	28	28	28
49¾	¾	3	Am Bank Note pf	50	48½	48	48½	48
10½	1		Am Beet Sugar	34300	16¾	15¾	16½	16¾
37½	3¾		Am Beet Sug pf	1500	33	33¼	33½	33
23½	3½	.60	Am Brake Sh&F	900	20¾	20	20	20
103	60	7	Am Brake Sh&F pf	10	102	100½	102	102
67½	48¾	4	Am Can	38100	65½	61¾	63	63¾
133¾	113	7	Am Can pf	200	130¼	130¼	130½	
39¾	8¾		Am Car & Fdry	12100	39½	38	37¾	39¾
59¾	18		Am Car & F pf	1100	58	56¾	58	58
11	1½		Am Chain	200	12	12	12½	11
24	3¾		Am Chain pf	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	
51½	34	31	Am Chicle	1000	49¼	48	48	51
85½	13		Am Com Alcohol	38300	80¾	79¼	81	83¾
6	1		Am Encaustic T	200	5½	5¼	5¼	5¾
19¾	3½		Am & For Pow	16900	18¾	18½	18¾	18¾
44¾	7		Am & For Pow pf	400	35¾	34¾	34¾	35¾
27½	4¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	2700	24¾	24	24½	24¾
21½	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	5200	21¼	20¾	20¾	21¼
18	2½		Am Hide & L	3000	15¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
57½	13½		Am Hide & L pf	800	57¼	55	55	57½
17¾	3¾		Am Ice	4000	16	15½	15½	15¾
3½	1¼		Am La France	1000	3	1¾	1¾	1¾
19¾	4¼		Am International	5000	14	13	13¾	13¾
39¾	5½		Am Locomotive	3800	34½	33	33	35
63	17¾		Am Loco pf	400	59½	59	59	57½
51½	8		Am Mach & M ct	200	8¾	3½	3½	4
23¼	3¼		Am Metal	11400	23¾	21½	23¾	22¼
72	60		Am Metal pf	400	70¾	70¾	70¾	71
19¾	4		Am Power & Li	14500	19¼	18¾	18¾	18¾
41½	9½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1300	41	39¾	40¼	40¼
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5½ pf	200	34¾	34½	34½	35
19	4¾		Am Radiator	30000	18¾	18	18½	18
31¾	8¼		Am Rolling Mill	23700	28	26¾	27¾	27
47¾	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	300	45¼	44¾	44¾	45¾
7	1		Am Seating	600	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¾
4½			Am Ship & Com	13300	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
36¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	2500	34¾	30¾	33¾	33
41¾	10¾		Am Smelt & Ref	28400	42	39¾	42	40¾
86½	31		Am Smelt & R pf	700	84½	82	84	84½
73	20½		Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	70½	70½	70½	71
97	44¾		Am SteelFdries	4400	93¾	91	91¾	94¾
47¾	30	3½	Am Stores	300	46		44	45
73¾	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	4800	70	69¼	69¼	70¾
113¾	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	111¾	111¾	111¾	
13¾	6½	9	Am Tel & Tel	13900	132½	131¾	132	131½
39	4¾		Am Type Fndrs	400				33¾
37	10		Am Type Fndrs pf	300	37½	37	37½	37
43	10¾	1	Am Wat W & E	6900	41½	39¾	40¼	40¾
35¾	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	4300	34¾	31	33½	33¾
17	3½		Am Woolen	4200	16½	15¾	15¾	17
66	27¾		Am Woolen pf	4700	61¾	59	59½	61
4¾	1¾		Am Writ Pap pf	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
10½	2¼		Am Zinc Lead&S	2800	10¾	9¾	10¼	9¾
65	30		Am Zinc L&S pf	300	65¼	65	65	66
21½	5		Anaconda Cop	47100	22¼	21	22¼	21
15½	4½		Anaconda Wire	200	15	15	15	
36½	20	.60	Anchor Cap	14300	39½	35	37	35¼
88	62½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	30	90	90	90	
9	1		A P W Paper	200	8	8	8	
29	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	3700	28¾	28¼	28¾	28½
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	400	89	89	89	90
7¾	1½		Armour Ill A	36000	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾
4½	¾		Armour Ill B	13700	4¾	4	4¼	4¼
92	7		Armour Ill pf	22000	90	90	77	81½
6	1½		Arnold Constable	3800	6¾	6	6	6¾
9½	2		Artloom Corp	70	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
9¾	3½		Art Metal Const	30	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
5¾	1		Asso Apparel Ind	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
19¾	3½		Asso Dry Goods	11000	19¾	18	18	19¾
56½	18		Asso Dry G 1pf	300	61½	60	61½	
51¾	15		Asso Dry G 2pf	300	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
80½	34¾		Atchison T&SF	8700	76¾	75	75¾	75
72¾	50	3	Atchison pf	500	72¾	72	72¾	72
25½	16½		Atl Coast Line	1200	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
31½	12¾	1	Atl Refining	13500	31¼	30½	30¾	30¾
39½	9		Atlas Powder	400	37	36½	36½	36
81	80	6	Atlas Powder pf	200	81	80½	81	81
9¼	1½		Atlas Tack	200	9¾	9¼	9¾	8½
83	67½	2	Auburn Auto	23100	81½	77	78	80
9¼	3¾		Austin Nichols	5900	8¾	8¼	8	9
34	13	1	Austin Nichols A	10	34	34	34	30
16½	5½		Aviation Corp Del	62800	15½	14¾	14¾	15¾
			—B—					
17¾	3½		Baldwin Loco	69800	17¾	16¼	16¼	18¾
59	9½		Baldwin Loco pf	8800	60	58	58	58
37¾	8½		Balt & Ohio	14100	36¾	35¾	35¾	36
38¾	9¼		Balt & Ohio pf	2300	38	36¾	36¾	37
39¾	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	400	38	38	38	40
100	18½	7	Bangor & Ar pf	100	100	100	100	100
7½	3¾		Barker Bros pf	400	24¼	19	20	
16¾	2		Barnsdall A	14900	11	10½	10¾	10¾
27	7		Beatrice Cream	900	26	25½	25½	26
13½	3½		Belding Hem	4100	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¾
21½	6¾		Bendix Aviation	27800	19¾	18¾	19	19¾
80½	62¼	400	Beig at Rys pnf	400	80½	80¼	80¼	80
36¾	9		Best & Co	1100	31½	30	30¼	30¾
48¾	10½		Bethlehem Steel	23500	47½	36½	47¼	45¾
82	25½		Beth Steel pf	1000	78½	77½	78½	78½
29½	6¾		Bigelow Stanford	70	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
14½	3¼		Blaw Knox	7900	18¼	17¼	18¼	18¼
20	5¾		Bloomingdale	10	21	21	21	21
84½	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	3800	50	49½	49¾	50½
37¾	18	1.60†	Borden	8100	38½	36¾	36¾	38½
21¾	8½		Borg Warner	3600	20¼	19¾	19¾	19¾
4¼	¾		Botany Mills A pf	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
14¾	2¾		Briggs Mfg	76100	14¾	13¾	13¾	14
18½	7¼	1	Briggs & Strat	200	18¾	18	18¾	18½
41½	21¾		Brooklyn Man T	7800	40½	39¾	39¾	39½
88½	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	700	80	80	80	
59	35¾	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	60¾	60½	60½	
88½	63¼	5	Brooklyn Un eGs	600	88	88½	88½	88
14½	1¾		Brunswick Balke	1800	11½	11	11½	11½
4½	½		Bruns Terminal	2400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
12¾	2		Bucyrus Erie	1600	12	11¾	11¾	13
72	20½	2	Bucyrus Erie pf	20	64½	64½	64½	
9¾	2¾		Bucyrus Erie pf A	1300	11¾	11¾	11¾	10½
8	¾		Budd Mfg	8800	8	8	8	7¾
35	3		Budd Mfg pf	900	30	29	29	30½
5¾	1	6	Budd Wheel	3300	5½	5	5	4¾
13¼	2½		Bullard	7500	13½	12	12½	12
3¾	1		Burns Bros B	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
13	1¾		Burns Bros pf	400	10			
30¾	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	10700	20¼	19½	20	19¾
8	1		Bush Terminal	400	8½	8½	8½	8
23½	7½		Bush T B pf	80	16¾	15½	16¾	16½
4¼	½		Butte Cop & Zinc	1700	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
2½	1		Butte & Sup	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
7¼	1¼		Butterick	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
43¼	8½		Byers	18000	43¼	38¾	41¼	38¾
			—C—					
34¾	7¾		Calif Packing	5300	34¾	33	33	34¼
2¼	¼		Callahan Z & L	1500	3½	2	2	2
16½	2		Campbell W&C	1600	14¾	13½	14¾	14¾
9¾	2		Calumet & Hecla	2400	8¾	8½	8¾	8½
29¾	7½	1	Canada Dry	12400	29¾	20½	29¼	29½
20¾	7½		Canadian Pacific	23000	20¾	19½	20	20
35¾	14	1	Cannon Mills	2800	35½	33¾	35½	34
12½	4½		Capital Admin	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
35½	25½	3	Capital Admin pf	140	33¼	32¾	33¼	33
135½	30½		Case Thresh	23100	101¾	96¼	96¾	99¼
86	41	4	Case Thresh pf	230	86	82½	85	82½
29¾	8½		Caterpillar Trac	7800	28	25½	26¾	27½
4¾	¾		Celotex vtc	2200	4	3¾	4	3¾
58¾	4½		Celotex Corp	13500	53½	51¼	51¾	51½
8½	½		Century Co	400	8½	8½	8½	8
12¾	2		Century Co pf	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	4800	38	37½	37½	38
11¼	2		Century Ribbon	800	11¼	9¾	11	9¾
95	53	7	Century Rib pf	20	90	90	90	
42¾	5¾		Cerro de Pasco	22500	42¼	38¾	42¼	40½
7¾	1		Certain-Teed	3500	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¼
36	4		Certain-Teed pf	100	30	30	30	
20½	7½		Checker Cab Mfg	1500	17	16¾	16¾	17
52½	14¾	2	Chesapeake Corp	2300	50	48¾	49¾	48
48	24¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	13900	47	45	46¾	46¼
8½	¾		Chi & E Ill pf	400	6	5½	5½	
7¾	1¾		Chi & Gt West	2000	6¾	6½	6½	6½
14½	2½		Chi & Gt W pf	2000	14½	13½	14½	13½
28	6		Chi Ind&Lou pf	110	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
1			Chi Mil & St P	8100	9¼	7¾	7¾	8
15¾	1½		Chi Mil & St P pf	11300	15¾	13½	15¾	13
16	1¼		Chi & N'western	6200	15½	14¾	14¾	15¾
34¾	2		Chi & N'west pf	200	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
11½	2½		Chi Pneu Tool	2600	11	10½	10¾	10¾
28¼	4¾		Chi Pneu T pf	400	22	21½	21½	21¾
10½	3½		Chi R&P 7%	200	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
22¾	6¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	300	14¼	13½	14¼	13¾
21½	6		Chile Copper	50	21½	21½	21½	20
10½	2		Childs Company	500	9¼	8½	8½	8¾
34	8	1	Chickasaba Cot O	32300	34	32¾	33¾	33½
23	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	7800	25	24½	24½	23
38½	7¾		Chrysler	28700	38¾	36¾	36¾	38½
72	45	6½	City Ice & P pf	430	72	70¼	70½	69¾
5½	2½		City Stores A vtc	60	5	5	5	5½
3¾	1		City Stores	6200	3¼	2¾	3	3¼
8½	1½		City Stores A	340	7	7	7	7
2			City Stores vtc	1800	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
14¼	5		Clark Equipment	400	15½	13	13¼	13
41½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	4800	40	38	38½	39½
100	90	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	310	98¾	96½	98¼	96½
22	7		Colgate-Palm-P	3700	21¾	19¾	22	19¾
21	3		Collins & Aikman	14700	21	19¾	20	20¼
7	2	7	Collins & A pf	100	80	80	80	80
12	5¼		Colonial Bea Oil	200	9	9	9	
17¾	3½		Colo Fuel & I	4700	16½	15	16	15
38½	12½		Colo & So 1pf	50	38½	38½	38½	37
27¾	9	80a	Columbia Gas	30100	27¾	26¼	26¾	26¾
83	59	6	Columbia G pf A	200	80½	80½	80½	80
24	6¾		Columbia Pic vtc	4000	23¾	23	23	23¾
71½	23½		Columbian Carb	1000	69¼	68¾	68¾	67¾
13½	4		Comm Credit	4100	15½	15	15½	14½
36¼	16	3	Comm Credit A	300	36½	36	36	
24	18½	2	Com Cr 6% pf B	90	23¼	23½	23¼	23½
43½	15	2	Comm Inv Tr	6400	40	39¾	39	40
97¾	84	8	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	99¾	92¾	92¾	93
57½	8	60	Comm Solvents	210800	57	49	51½	53¾
6½	1¾		Comwith & So	35600	5	4¾	4¾	4¾
66½	21	6	Comwith & S pf	200	54	53¾	54	54
27½	7¾	60	Congleum Nairn	14700	37¾	34¾	36½	35¾
5¾	1¾		Consol Film Ind	800	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
14¾	5½		Consol Film I pf	3600	12	11¼	11½	12
64¾	40	3.40	Consol Gas	25800	63	61¾	61¾	61¾
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	200	98½	94¾	94¾	96¾
8½	2½		Consol Laundries	1500	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
15¾	3		Consol Oil	40100	15¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
10¾	1½		Consol Rys Cu pf	13400	10½	8½	9¾	9¾
3½	½		Consol Textile	11000	3¾	3¼	3¾	3½
10¼	1½		Container A	2600	10¼	9¾	10	9¾
4½	¼		Container B	3000	4¼	3¾	4	4
18¼	3		Cont Baking A	4500	18¼	15¾	15¾	18¼
3½	½		Cont Baking B	4300	2	2¼	2¼	2¼
64¾	35¼	3	Cont Can	12300	64	62¼	62¾	63¼
17¾	3½		Cont Dis Fibre	1000	13½	14½	15	14
38½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	3200	38	33½	35½	34
4	1		Cont Motors	20400	3¼	2¾	3	3¼
19¼	4¾		Cont Oil	25800	19½	18¼	18¾	18¾
88½	43¾	3	Corn Products	8700	88½	85¾	86¼	86½
148¾	117¾	7	Corn Prod pf	10	137	137	137	137
7½	3¾		Coty	1800	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
39½	23	21	Cream of Wheat	4600	37½	33¼	36	37
14¾	3¼		Crosley Radio	2100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
64	14½	2	Crown Cork & S	9500	63¾	58¾	59¾	61½
38½	34½	2.50	Crown Cork pf	800	37½	37½	37½	37½
82			Crown Zellerbach	23800	8¼	7¾	7¾	8¼
36¾	8		Crucible Steel	3600	36¾	35¾	36	34
95	16		Cuba Co	300	50	50	50	50
1½	½		Cuban Am Sug	4100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
64¾	36¾	5½	Cuban Dom Sug	4100	61¾	57¾	57¾	61¾
3¾	1¼		Cudahy Packing	200	3	3	3	3
3¾	1¾		Curtis Publishing	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
2¾	¾		Curtis Pub pf	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
4¾	1½		Curtiss-Wright	39400	3½	3	3	3½
1			Curtiss-Wright A	2000	1	1	1	1
61	4¼		Cutler Hammer	300	30¾	30¾	30¾	31
			—D—					
18¾	6½	.30	Deere & Co pf	2100	17¾	17½	17½	17½
21¾	6¾		Del & Hudson	1100	21¼	20¾	20¾	21¼
17	4		Del Lack & W	1100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
8¾	4	1	Denver & R G pf	1200	17¾	16	16	16
61	4		Detroit Edison	100	60¾	60¾	60¾	60
11¾	4		Detroit Mich Stove	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
19¾	10½	1.20	Diamond Match	1100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
10¾	1½		Dome Mines	14400	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¾
20¾	10½	1.20	Dominion Stores	1400	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
19¾	6¾		Dupiex A	21700	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
10¾	2¾		Dupiex B	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
83¾	33¾	2	du Pont de Nem	58700	85	83¼	83¾	83¾
117	97½	6	du Pont deb	100	114	114	114	114
28¾	9¾		Duplan Silk	2600	17	23¾	23¾	26¾
103¾	90	6	Duquesne Li pf	110	100	99¾	99¾	99¾
			—E—					
10	1¼		Eastern Roll Mill	800	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¾
69¾	46	2	Eastman Kodak	3900	87¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
130	110	6	Eastman Kod pf	200	121¾	121¾	121¾	
16	3½		Eaton Axle & Sp	1400	16	15¾	16	15¾
8	1		Edison Bella	1800	3½	3½	3½	3½
27¼	10		Elec Auto-Lite	14900	27¾	25¾	25¾	26¾
88	73¾		Elec Auto-L pf	130	88	88	88	87½
11			Elec Boat	11000	7¾	7¼	7¾	7¾
4¾			Elec & Mus Ind	6300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
31¾	21	1.80	Elec Pow & Lt A	21400	31¾	30¾	30¾	31¾
28½	6¾		Elec Pow & L pf	300	30	30	30	
54	40		Elec Pow & L pf	400	50½	50	50	50½
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	3700	52½	51¾	51¾	
			Elk Horn Coal	800	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
4	¾		Elk Horn Coal pf	800	4½	4	4	
19¾	3½		Endicott Johnson	1300	62¼	62	62	63¾
38	20	1	Endicott John pf	30	130	130	130	
118	107	7	Equitable Of Bldg	1800	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
13¾	6½	1	Erie RR	2100	13¾	13	13¼	13¼
33¼	9¾		Erie RR 2pf	600	20	18¾	19¾	21¼
18¾	7		Eureka Vacuum	1300	11	11	11	11½
7¾	¾		Evans Products	900	7	6¾	7	6¾
			—F—					
2¾	1		Fairbanks Co	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
14½	4¾		Fed Li & Trac	200	14	13½	14	
11¾	6¾	.40	Fed Mot Tr	6200	11½	10¾	11¼	11¾
4¾	1		Fed

Financial: News and Comment

Effect of Code On Cotton Cloth Prices Confusing

Demand for Goods Unabated—Wages Rise, Hours Cut—Mill Heads Puzzled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 18—Great confusion reigned in the primary cotton cloth market last week. While merchants were made aware Monday morning that the Cotton Textile Code of Fair Competition would become effective in one week, no one seemed able to tell just how that would affect the price of goods of various descriptions. To add to their uncertainties Secretary of Agriculture Wallace announced in midweek that the campaign to induce destruction of part of the present growing crop of cotton had been successful and forecast a decrease of 3,500,000 bales of cotton from the expected yield of this year. He therefore proclaimed a processing tax of 4.2c a pound on all cotton used. Allowing for waste this means nearly 5c a pound of cotton goods which means from 5c down to 1c a yard of cotton goods according to the weight.

Demand Persistent

The demand for cotton cloth continued persistent, but the mills were as yet unable to figure out their new costs under the new conditions. The short hours at higher pay became effective June 17, but most mill executives confess to their help as well as to their customers that they don't know how it will affect prices. Labor executives are equally puzzled except that they have worked out a scale of prices for various degrees of skill which they wish adopted.

In various proclamations all parties concerned are urged to go to work loyally and do the best they can so as to give the ultimate purchaser full value for the higher cost he is expected to pay. There seems to be a general determination to cooperate in this way and thus keep the costs within reasonable bounds. The processing tax takes effect on Aug. 1, just about two weeks after the wage-lifting code which allows that much time for the market to absorb the new prices.

Overproduction Threat

Cotton cloth merchants are considerably troubled over the threat of overproduction. During the last two months more cotton has been consumed than ever before in a similar period of time. This means that all classes of cotton production have piled up an unprecedented volume of goods. On the other hand there has not yet appeared any accumulation in first hands, showing that the demand has absorbed the whole production.

Merchants feel that if cotton goods are placed on the market at new prices justified by the boost in employment and pay rolls as well as by the processing tax, the consumer will not buy and a severe relapse is likely to occur on account of the large accumulation of goods at high costs. They are already calling for curtailment in August as the best time to reduce before the fall buying is spoiled by a superabundance of supplies.

Fortunately this problem was at least partially solved late in the week through the granting by the President of the request of all the other textile groups to come in under the cotton code. The woolen, rayon, and silk industries all feared to lose their skilled help to the better-paid cotton industry unless they all went in under an equal wage schedule.

Other large industries have accelerated the buying power by increasing wages about 15 per cent even before the approval of their codes which were submitted last week but may not be approved for several weeks. These industries include the steel, coal and iron, and oil industries and include many million employees. These various simultaneous happenings have largely dispelled the fear of surplus accumulation of cotton goods for they insure increased buying power to several million people scattered throughout the country.

Southern Prospects Good

Observers report very good prospects for merchandising in the South and list among the factors which will increase their buying power—first the prospective bonus to be paid to the owners of abandoned cotton second to increased employment due to the Tennessee Valley reclamation and power development project, third the rise in wages of all the textile employees amounting to at least 100 per cent increase for the lowest paid, and fourth, the rise in wages by other industries.

Owing to the urgent demand prices increased on only a moderate amount of business. After the announcement of the processing tax, buyers became more anxious and bid up prices and placed orders for all that the mills would sell. Prices were raised all along the line, but particularly in heavy weight mechanical goods and in fine yarn staple goods.

The demand for wide goods developed an acute shortage on some constructions. Advances ranged as high as 2c a yard, and all constructions were higher than prices of the previous week. The 67-inch .87-yard drills sold at 19c.

Fine combed lawns sold in good volume at 11c for the 40-inch, 7.00-yard, 96x100s and at 9c for the 8.50-yard, 88x80c. Carded lawns were very scarce and low end marquisettes were fairly active at higher prices. Combed broadcloths advanced under good trading.

Rayons and rayon mixtures were very hard to buy. Very few sales were made by first hands.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Grove Hall Savings Bank	July 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	July 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institutions for Savings	July 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Aug. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Aug. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Brookline Saving Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15

Warns Britain Not To Link Pound to Dollar

London, July 18

JOHN MAYNARD KEYNES, British economist, declared here that Walter Runciman's condemnation of public works programs as an unemployment remedy "made nonsense of the British Government's alleged intention to raise prices."

Lord Bradbury, former Secretary of British Treasury, in warning Britain not to link the pound to the dollar, declared President Roosevelt's apparent intention to let the dollar find its own level "is perfectly intelligible, but in practice probably is not a tenable policy. To talk as many do of the pound finding its own level before we have determined the level of prices we want to work to at home is sheer nonsense."

Daily Average Of Crude Oil Output Up 8361 Barrels

TULSA, Okla., July 18 (AP)—The national crude oil output last week increased 8361 barrels in daily average to 2,791,421 barrels a day, despite a decrease in East Texas, the Oil and Gas Journal reports.

Texas production fell from 1,312,798 barrels to 1,297,949 barrels a day, while East Texas' output dropped from 732,550 to 704,870 barrels.

In Oklahoma production gained from 573,605 to 587,980 in daily average.

California showed a 3250-barrel increase to 488,000 barrels daily.

The Kansas fields held their high average of last week and gained a few barrels, production rising from 131,600 to 132,570 barrels a day.

In eastern fields output increased 2000 barrels to 112,000 barrels daily, while in the Rocky Mountain area output fell 360 barrels to 73,300 barrels daily.

Auto Sales in June Rise Over Year Ago

DETROIT, July 18—Materially exceeding earlier estimates, June sales of new passenger automobiles probably will reach 166,000, says R. L. Polk & Co., based on reports of registrations in 18 states. These showed 47,748 or 6.51 per cent greater than 44,831 in May, and 11.80 per cent greater than 42,709 in the same states in June last year.

If final sales total for the month approximate the estimate, sales for June will exceed both the 160,242 for May, and the 148,752 for June last year.

New motor truck sales in June apparently ranged more than one-third greater than June last year. Registrations in 17 states showed total sales of 5886 units or 33.83 per cent more than 4398 in like month last year, and 6.75 per cent greater than 5514 in the same states in May this year.

Of 18 states reporting new passenger car sales, 11 showed totals greater than in May. These were District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

Record High Production For 'Rand' Gold Mining

LONDON, July 18—At the annual meeting of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa it was stated that the value of the Witwatersrand (the Rand) gold production in 1932 was £48,832,093, recovered from the treatment of 34,906,450 tons or ore.

Gross profit was £15,306,034 and £8,978,995 was paid in dividends. A large proportion of the £6,300,000 difference between profits and dividends went to the South African Government in taxes and as shares of profits.

Again in 1932 the Rand made a new high record of ore mined and of gold produced.

Missouri Pacific Assets

ST. LOUIS, July 18—A schedule of assets and liabilities of Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, including Missouri Pacific Railroad Corporation of Nebraska, as of May 31, 1933, has been filed in Federal Court here in accordance with provisions of the amended bankrupter act. Total assets are listed at $666,261,666. Current assets were $18,729,404, and include $1,469,912 cash and $6,977,859 receivables. Current liabilities were $78,012,572, and include funded debt matured but unpaid totaling $35,147,120 and loans and bills payable of $25,805,864. Funded debt outstanding was listed at $378,403,800.

Midland Bank Limited

LONDON, July 18—The directors of the Midland Bank Limited, announce an interim dividend for the half year ended June 30 last at the rate of 16 per cent per annum, less income tax, payable on July 15.

Crude Price Raised

PITTSBURGH, Penna., July 18 — All grades of Pennsylvania crude oil have been advanced 15 cents a barrel.

Soviet Concern Purchases Large Amount of Cotton

Loans From R. F. C. Enable Official Agency to Buy American Product

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 18—Cotton purchases to the amount of 60,000 bales already have been made by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, official Soviet Russian purchasing agency in the United States, under the loan granted it by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, according to Mr. Joseph Michael, counsel for Amtorg.

Mr. Michael told a Monitor correspondent here today that cotton exports purchased through this financing are now moving, chiefly through the ports of New Orleans and Houston, Tex. Purchases so far have been chiefly of Louisiana and Texas cotton.

A big increase in Russian trade is expected here not only as the result of this Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan but because of the decision handed down last week by the Court of Appeals in the case of M. Salimoff & Co. and others against the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Vacuum Oil Company. The plaintiffs sought to recover the value of the oil which they alleged had been taken by the Soviet Government from oil lands in the Baku region and sold to these American concerns, and took their case to the Court of Appeals from the Appelate Division, which had decided against them. The high court upheld the Appelate ruling and granted the Russian Soviet Government what lawyers termed "judicial recognition."

In trade quarters it was stressed that the Court of Appeals ruling lays a basis for the establishment of normal trade relations between the United States and Russia and that indications already are that the United States exports to Russia this year would show a substantial increase over those of 1932. This trade, it was said, now amounts to only about 10 to 15 per cent of the 1930 business, when Russia bought about $125,000,000 worth of machinery and equipment here and sold about $30,000,000 worth of Russian exports, chiefly manganese, caviar and fish products, platinum and furs, here.

Du Pont Income Higher for The Second Quarter

WILMINGTON, July 18—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. in preliminary report for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, states the company earned 68 cents a share on its common stocks, including dividends from its General Motors investment amounting to 23 cents a share on du Pont common.

This compares with total earnings of 35 cents a share on du Pont common, including 23 cents a share from General Motors investment, in the preceding quarter and total earnings of 27 cents a share on du Pont common, including 23 cents a share on General Motors investment, in the June quarter of the previous year.

For the six months ended June 30, last, earnings were equal to $1.03 a share on the common stock, including dividends from General Motors investment amounting to 46 cents a share on du Pont common. This compares with $1.01 a share on the common in the first six months of the previous year, including dividends from General Motors investment amounting to 69 cents a share on du Pont common stock.

Above figures include company's equity in undivided profits or losses of controlled companies not consolidated.

Use of Corn Up 20 Per Cent in June

Although demand for products of corn has recently slackened somewhat from the uprush in previous months, the corn refining industry through the Corn Industries Research Foundation, reports an increase in June volume of 20 per cent in camparison with June of last year.

For the six months ending in June the total grind of 11 refiners was 38,052,141 bushels compared with 29,678,703 bushels for the first six months of last year an increase of about 30 per cent for the period.

Decline in Surplus Of German Exports

BERLIN, July 18 — Germany's foreign trade returns show the export balance for June dropped to 29,000,000 marks, compared with 89,000,000 in May and 90,000,000 in June, 1932.

Exports during June amounted to 385,000,000 marks, compared with 422,000,000 in May and 454,000,000 in June a year ago. Imports amounted to 356,000,000 marks in June, compared with 333,000,000 in May and 364,000,000 in June, 1932.

New Car Financing

WASHINGTON, July 18—A total of 75,020 new automobiles were financed at retail in May, compared with 58,587 in April, and 63,895 in May, 1932, says the Department of Commerce. This is the first month this year when new cars financed exceeded last year. Wholesale financing in May was $55,005,590, compared with $40,840,508 in April, and $38,608,439 in May, 1932.

Superheater Co. Income

Net income of Superheater Company, exclusive of its Canadian affiliate, for six months ended June 30, 1933, was $77,306 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc. In the first six months of 1932 company's report included its Canadian affiliate and showed net income of $239,035 after depreciation, federal taxes and minority interest.

Six Months' Sugar Use Up

NEW YORK, July 18 — Distribution of sugar the first six months of 1933 was 2,903,669 tons, an increase of 199,754, or about 7.4 per cent from the period of 1932, according to a preliminary calculation by Lamborn & Co.

Setback at London Revives Plans for National Recovery

American Countries Offer Varied Program of Business Revival—Roosevelt's New Deal Affects Other Nations and Spurs Like Plans

By the Associated Press

From the World Economic Conference a complete diagnosis and major solutions of the problems of tariffs, debts, overproduction, and sluggish money were expected, but with the impending adjournment of that consultation the nations are ready to proceed with the recovery programs they started months ago.

These consist mostly of plans for helping people get more money and spending it more freely, and schemes involving the outlay of billions for construction projects, the prevention of overproduction, creation of demands for certain commodities, and the like.

Governmental supervision of industries ranks high among these panaceas. Italy, the United States, Germany and Russia are among its users, and oil, tin, nitrate, sugar, wheat and cotton are products for which it has been applied, or suggested.

President Roosevelt's new deal has set an example, at least for speed, for many late developments in anti-depression programs—a vast project of industrial supervision, working codes, inflation, crop restriction, price raising. The first of these codes—that dealing with the textile industry—has already gone into effect.

Reciprocity With U. S.

In its success reside the hopes of several nations on the American continents, even more perhaps than those of European countries. The debt problem in South America, particularly, is a major one and in its solution by a freer movement of goods between American nations lies the well-being of a good portion of this hemisphere, it is generally agreed. In Argentina recovery efforts center principally in commercial negotiations with Great Britain, Chile and Italy, with similar dealings in prospect with the United States and Brazil. A current road-building program and a $100,000,000 project before Congress for a country-wide chain of elevators are actuated more by the need for roads and orderly wheat marketing facilities than by unemployment.

Chile is seeking to overcome difficulties arising from foreign indebtedness, decreases in exports, and troubles in the nitrate industry.

To overcome these situations the Government recently extended for two years a moratorium on foreign debts, including those of railroads, municipalities, and the mortgage credit bank.

The administration is rebuilding the Cosach nitrate combine with provisions for restrictions of output and ownership. From sales the Government will get royalties to help with the debt situation.

State Debts

Brazil is trying hard to solve a tangle resulting from depreciated money, lack of exchange, foreign debt service, overproduction of coffee, domestic taxation, and high tariffs. As forward steps the Brazilian Government has initiated studies for the downward revision of tariffs, preparation of a preliminary plan for the nationalization of foreign debts, and examination of the exchange situation. That nation, which cherishes its coffee market in the United States, is willing to enter a reciprocity agreement with the latter country. Another suggested solution is the conversion of state debts into milreis at a lower rate of interest than the current level. A new long-term credit policy is being studied.

Coffee, the important Brazilian product, is being destroyed because overproduction has suffocated prices. The recommendation was made by the Brazilian delegation that no new plantations be established. The federal coffee control department is encouraging growers to raise a better product to meet competition more easily.

Repatriation of nationals is one of the chief depression problems facing the Mexican Government. More than 300,000 Mexicans, it is estimated, have come streaming back from the United States since 1929, and a like number has been prevented from doing so by application of American immigration laws.

Hard times came when Mexico was emerging from a long revolutionary period, and with active measures enforced to handle the repatriates, increased coinage of money and a governmental building program, conditions have steadily improved since 1929, when the last rebellion occurred. Mexico has welcomed its returning sons and daughters because they bring back advanced ideas of commerce and farming, and the Government has placed many of them in agricultural colonies. The majority returned to their native pueblos without asking aid.

Work on the Mexico-Laredo highway, a national theater in the capital, several irrigation projects, and new government buildings have absorbed many otherwise idle men.

Mexico's departure from the gold standard and creation of a virtual federal reserve system have permitted the issuance of guaranteed paper money and the increase of currency in circulation by about 25 per cent. A rise in silver prices has made possible the reopening of mines.

A Sugar Agreement

Cuba is making strong efforts in Washington and London in favor of sugar agreement for balancing supply and demand. In Washington, Dr. Eugenio Molinet, Cuba's Secretary of Agriculture, and a staff of five experts are trying to coördinate plans with American sugar growers and refiners for distribution in the American markets by means of fixed quotas. Meanwhile Dr. Orestes Ferrara, Cuban Secretary of State, acting as head of Cuba's delegation at the World Economic Conference, also is advancing a plan for sugar production and marketing.

As a practical way of getting money into circulation, the Cuban Government in the last two years has coined more than $9,000,000 in silver currency. Almost all American banknotes are withdrawn from circulation and Cuban banks now keep accounts in silver money.

Reports from Canada are optimistic. An increase in employment and in industry is indicated. New life in the gold mining industry has aroused enthusiasm. Government projects include highway building and similar public works. The wheat situation, however, is a fly in the ointment, but hopes are high that the larger producing countries will agree on a restriction plan.

The World's Business

No Inflation

It is quite natural that the world in general thinks that prices are going up in the United States because of inflation. Has not the Administration itself based its policy at the London Conference on price reflation *by "monetary means"* But there has been no money expansion in the United States. Currency, the need for more of which was so often and so eloquently pointed out by Senator Borah and his fellow Republican insurgents, has been going down. Federal Reserve credit has been going down. Why, then, have prices been going up? Let us tabulate the reasons:

1. They were due for an upturn. They have been grounding bottom for nearly a year past.
2. President Roosevelt, by taking the country off the gold standard, suddenly persuaded money-holders that the dollar was an unsafe thing to *hold*.
3. President Roosevelt, by assuming an armory of inflationary weapons, insured the turnover of money without using any weapon in that armory. When people get money nowadays, they translate it into goods and securities. They feel that if they keep it too long it might lose some of its value overnight.
4. President Roosevelt, with his promise of a new deal, is changing the outlook of the rank and file of American citizenry. He is helping them to spend normally by promising them economic security.

These are four reasons for the impetus in American prices. But they are *promises* of action, instead of action itself. Now the President is embarked on the "follow through" which is necessary in putting a floor under the higher prices.

* * *

The Price Level

The main index to watch in the present stage of recovery is that of the general level of wholesale prices. Several indexes are reproduced regularly on this page. The principal, which is nowadays a guide to political policy, is the one put out by the government Bureau of Labor Statistics. It is derived from the price quotations of no fewer than 784 commodities. The 1926 prices of the constituent items are reckoned as 100. But the items are not all given equal rating in influencing changes in the general price level. That would never do. Flour, for instance, is far more important than sealing wax. And so the items are "weighted" according to their importance in the whole scheme of prices and price valuations reckoned accordingly.

* * *

A Big Increase

The price level for the whole of the 784 commodities reached its low point in the depression on March 4. Then it stood at 59.6, a loss of 40 per cent in seven years, though of course the decline really dated from 1929. The recovery since March 4 has been spectacular. The index had jumped to 67.2 by July 8, or 11.2 per cent in four months. This would work out at 33 per cent for a year. Never before have prices swung back so swiftly. The categories show varying advances. Farm products have shown the greatest rise, having shot up over 30 per cent in the four-month period. What has happened to the categories is the interesting thing to the Administration. The Roosevelt policy is much better described as price-leveling than price-raising or even price-reflation. And it has aimed at lifting farm products higher than the other categories. In this effort the Administration has been successful. It was of course helped by the normal swingback of prices, which, as history shows, always lifts farm prices faster than factory prices, because they fall faster during a depression. But in the present recovery the normal lift has been assisted by artificial measures intended specially to help farm prices.

H. B. E.

Col. Ayres Optimistic

CLEVELAND, July 18 (AP)—Col. Leonard P. Ayres, financier, prophesied "higher prices for commodities, increasing wage rates, and advancing quotations for securities," and asserted that business recovery is going forward at the most rapid rate ever reached in the nation's economic history.

Copper 9.05 to 9.10 Abroad

NEW YORK, July 18—Copper abroad sold in fair volume at prices ranging between 9.05 and 9.10 cents a pound, c. i. f., Hamburg, Havre and London. Copper was still available in the domestic market at 9 cents a pound delivered to the end of October.

Works Councils Vital for New Industry Set-Up

Employee-Representation Systems Suggested by Conference Board

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 18—The number of workers covered by employee-representation systems in the United States increased from 403,765 in 1919, to 1,263,194 in 1932, according to a tabulation made public today by the National Industrial Conference Board, in a report entitled "Collective Bargaining through Employee Representation."

"The history, present scope, and importance of this form of collective relationship in American industry make it impossible to ignore works councils as a factor affecting the successful operation of the National Industrial Recovery Act," says the conference board's report.

"Conditions incident to the business depression furnished a severe test of the value of employee representation," continues the report. "Works councils were called upon to deal with the most difficult of all problems concerning working conditions, discharge of employees and reduction of wage rates. If they survived so exacting a trial, they indeed justified their existence."

Although the number of concerns with employee-representation systems declined 28 per cent from the peak of 432 in 1926 to 313 in 1932, the number of employees covered declined only 8 per cent, or from 1,369,078 to 1,263,194.

"With general industrial employment declining about 40 per cent between 1926 and 1932, while the number of employees covered by employee-representation systems was declining only 8 per cent, these systems would appear without question to have held their ground," the conference board concludes.

It is significant, according to the report, that over 85 per cent of the employee - representation systems found to exist in 1932 had been in continuous operation for more than 10 years.

Rhokana Corp. Is To Construct Big Copper Refinery

LONDON, July 18—An electrolytic copper refinery with a capacity of 36,500 short tons yearly is to be built immediately by Rhokana Corp., Ltd., at its N'Kana Mine in Africa. It is planned to complete it within a year.

Rhokana's production the first half of this year was 26,038 long tons of blister copper (58,325,120 pounds, or at the rate of 116,650,240 pounds a year).

The cost of blister copper delivered in Europe, including London expenses and interest on the small amount of debenture bonds remaining outstanding, is stated in the half-year report just issued to have averaged £21.584 per long ton. With exchange at $4.57 this is 4.40 cents per pound.

Because of the considerable amount of cobalt in N'Kana ore there is a restricted market for Rhokana blister copper. Electrolytic refining is necessary, and while this adds to the cost, it enables the recovery of the cobalt. The company has worked out a process for the production of cobalt alloy and also of electrolytic cobalt, and expects this metal to become a source of additional revenue.

Large Gain in Net By Libbey-Owens Glass Co.

TOLEDO, July 18—Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company reports for the quarter ended June 30 net of $1,533,980 after depreciation, interest and other charges, equivalent to 63 cents a share on 2,409,882 no-par shares outstanding at close of the period, compared with $623,103, or 26 cents a share in the preceding quarter and $3899, or less than 1 cent a share in the precedingg quarter and $3899, or less than 1 cent a share in June quarter of the previous year.

For the six months ended June 30, net was $2,157,083 after charges, or 89 cents a share, compared with $48,130 or 2 cents a share in the first half of 1932.

J. D. Biggers, president, said continued gains in manufacturing efficiency coupled with an increase in sales of plate, window and safety glass, contributed to the improved results in the second quarter. The company purchased $2,387,000 of serial gold notes during the first half and has called all the remainder for redemption Aug. 3. Since issuing the call for redemption $4,149,500 notes have been converted into common on the plan offered and only $1,483,000 are left outstanding. As of July 15, the company had $5,022,751 in cash and government securities.

Equity Corp. Report.

Semi-annual report of Equity Corporation for six months ended June 30, 1933, shows total combined assets at market or fair value of $7,653,046 on that date, compared with $5,503,233 on March 31, with combined assets a share of the issued and issuable preferred stock on June 30 amounting to $75.46, compared with $55.84 on May 31 and $45.92 on March 31. Assets a share of common stock, after deducting $50 a share value in liquidation and accrued and unpaid dividends on the preferred stock, amounted to approximately 25 cents, compared with approximately 4 cents on May 31. On March 31 the common stock of Equity Corporation had no asset value.

Marine Midland Corp.

Combined net earnings of Marine Midland Corporation and its constituent banks and trust companies and security affiliates, for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, adjusted to June 30 minority interests, were $1,079,712 after taxes, compared with $1,132,231 in the preceding quarter and $1,670,925 in the June quarter of the previous year. For the six months ended June 30, 1933, combined net earnings after taxes amounted to $2,312,682, compared with $3,297,413 in the first half of 1932.

Cotton Area Off 10,000,000 Acres

Washington, July 18

OFFERS of cotton farmers to destroy their cotton under Department of Agriculture control plan have exceeded 10,000,000 acres, it was announced by C. A. Cobb, chief of the cotton control section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Cotton grown on this acreage would total 3,500,000 bales or more, it was stated. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration is moving with all haste to procure final reports on cotton acreage offered by producers.

The department is working on a plan to facilitate the work of doing away with the crop, it was said.

More Buying Power Is Needed to Make Demand Effective

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 18—In its weekly survey of the general business situation, the Standard Statistics Company, of New York, comments that "business activity continues to expand, seasonal influences having failed to cause more than a moderate slackening in some lines. This is illustrated by the rise in the Standard Statistics Company index of industrial production." The survey continues, "The July index (preliminary) is at the highest level since September, 1930. On this basis, the entire slump in industrial volume which has occurred since the end of the first year of the depression has been canceled.

"Deferred demand among consumers for every conceivable kind of goods probably exists on a scale unprecedented in recent times. Much of this demand is as yet not effective, because purchasing power is lacking, but there is another great division of it which has been kept inoperative, not by lack of money, but by lack of confidence. A great deal is now being done to restore confidence, and the spectacle of rising prices acts as a spur to buying. After becoming more and more acute for over three years, these pent-up wants will not be satisfied in a week or a month.

"Higher prices for agricultural products, if reasonably maintained to the harvest season, will place in the hands of farmers a cash fund larger than was available last season. In spite of distress in some quarters caused by crop failures, it appears likely that a turn in the agricultural situation may prove one of the decisive factors in putting business recovery on a solid basis, as it has done more than once in the past."

Melville Shoe Corp. Sales Rise 3.69 P. C.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 18 – Melville Shoe Corporation sales for the four weeks ended July 8, 1933, were $1,770,716, as compared with $1,707,699 for the like weeks in 1932, an increase of 3.69 per cent.

Sales for 1933 to and including July 8 were $10,302,808, as compared with $11,852,443 in the like period of last year, a decrease of 13.07 per cent.

In a statement issued by Ward Melville, president of the corporation, whose 505 John Ward, Rival and Thom McAn stores constitute the largest strictly shoe retailing organization in the country, it was pointed out that retail prices in these stores are approximately 12 per cent under the prices obtaining in 1932.

For the first 16 weeks of 1933, the sales of the three chains were 18.40 per cent behind the like weeks of 1932. Since then the new upward trend became so pronounced that sales were running on an adjusted seasonal basis approximately 30 per cent ahead of the trend earlier in the year.

In nearly every instance, according to the statement, improvement in local sales was attributable to improvement in local employment.

Associated Gas Output

NEW YORK, July 18—Electric output of Associated Gas & Electric System for the week ended July 8, excluding sales to other utilities, was 48,307,554 k. w. h., an increase of 16.1 per cent over the like 1932 week.

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More Industries Are Announcing Wage Increases

Glove, Frock and Shoe Manufacturers Join the Procession

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., July 18 (AP)—A tentative agreement whereby glove prices will be boosted 15 per cent with resultant wage increases has been reached between the schedule committee of the National Association of Glove Manufacturers and the scale committee of the Glove Workers Union, it was announced today.

The amount of the contemplated wage increase was not disclosed. It will partly replace wage cuts.

BETHLEHEM, Penna., July 18 (AP)—The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has announced a 15 per cent general increase in wages at its various plants, effective as of July 16.

Approximately 50,000 employees are affected by the increase.

The increase announced today affects such major plants as those at Bethlehem, Johnstown, Steelton, Lebanon and Coatesville, Penna.; Sparrows Point, Md., Lackawanna, N. Y., and the Pacific Coast Steel Company, with plants at Seattle, South San Francisco and Los Angeles.

PITTSBURGH, July 18 (AP)—The new steel code yesterday brought announcement of a wage increase in the plant of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, with an average pay roll of 20,000 employees. Laborers' pay was raised from 33 to 40 cents an hour, other employees' 15 per cent.

ST. LOUIS, July 18—Another 5 per cent wage increase for 10,000 employees in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Tennessee and New York, the second since June 9, has been made by Brown Shoe Company and its associate, Central Shoe Company.

CHICAGO, July 18 (AP)—Tabin Picker & Co., wash frock makers, yesterday announced a 20 per cent increase in pay for its 2800 employees, mainly women, effective today. The company did not state whether the increase was to absorb previous decreases.

BRISTOL, Va., July 18 (AP)—A wage increase of between 10 and 15 per cent, the second since May 16, has been announced for the 800 employees of the Virginia Lincoln Furniture Manufacturing Company with plants in Bristol and Marion, Va. The May increase totaled 10 per cent.

Whittall Associates, Ltd., of Worcester, Mass., manufacturers of high-grade rugs and carpets, are advancing wages 25 per cent on all piece and hour rates throughout the plant.

Peoples Gas Light Earns $1.10 a Share

CHICAGO, July 18—Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co. reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, net profit of $742,249 after interest, depreciation and taxes, equal to $1.10 a share on the 674,998 shares outstanding.

This compares with net profit of $940,838, or $1.39 a share on 674,476 shares in the preceeding quarter and adjusted net profit of $1,394,295, or $2.02 a share on 691,194 shares, in the second quarter of 1932.

For the six months ended June 30 net profit was $1683,088 after interest, depreciation and taxes, equal to $2.49 a share on the 674,998 shares outstanding. This compares with adjusted net profit of $2,960,102, or $4.28 a share on 691,194 shares in the first six months of 1932.

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The Editor's Puzzle

120

9" I feel ~~as if~~ I ~~was~~ ought to return ~~back~~ home," the girl said, "for I am ~~not~~ ~~nowhere~~ near ~~as~~ happy here as I hoped to ~~have~~ then, too, ~~because~~ things are ~~not~~ ~~but unsettled~~ ~~running any too smooth~~ at home, and if anything ~~were to happen, I should~~ ~~transported it would be~~ ~~sure to~~ be blamed ~~on me~~. I hope this ~~doesn't~~ inconvenience you, but I ~~feel that~~ cannot help ~~but believe~~ I should not stay ~~even~~ ~~not~~ the ~~balance~~ of the week."

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

Progress in Education

Non-Theatrical Films Sought

Parent Groups Change Their Approach

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE National Congress of Parents and Teachers, through its committee of motion pictures, has made a radical change in its approach to the problem of securing suitable films for children. Instead of placing the emphasis, as was formerly done, on trying to tell parents which of the pictures put out by the regular producers are fit for their children to see, the policy now adopted is to encourage the production and use of what are termed non-theatrical films, for education and recreation.

The reason for this complete change of emphasis, as explained by Mrs. Robbins Gilman of Minneapolis, chairman of the committee on motion pictures of the national congress, is the conviction that the old method of coöperation with the film industry has not been effective. It has been fairly established, says Mrs. Gilman, that previewing amusement films, publishing evaluation lists, promoting the best pictures and ignoring the rest, sponsoring junior matinees, arranging family nights, and even local legislation, have not made the desired improvement in the production of motion pictures, while at the same time these practices have created a false sense of security, neutralized the effect of the recommended pictures, and stimulated attendance at programs in which the good pictures were accompanied by objectional features. They have delayed the development of authentic educational and wholesome recreational films, and have diverted the efforts of large groups of interested people from the more constructive use of one of the greatest mediums of education and recreation.

Only One "Very Good"

In a summary of an analysis of film estimates in religious, educational, and welfare magazines, Mrs. Gilman found that 97 per cent of the films described were rated as unwholesome for children. A recent review shows estimates of 27 films. Of these, 16 are definitely "no" for children; 3 "hardly"; 4 are described as "too strong," "beyond them," "very exciting"; 2 are marked "mostly good"; 1 "amusing"; and only one receives an unmodified "very good."

"This means," Mrs. Gilman concludes, "that valuable space in these publications is given to advertising undesirable motion pictures in commercial theatres, a thought-provoking fact for parents and teachers engaged in working for child welfare."

Hence, the film review, formerly published in Child Welfare, the official magazine of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, has been discontinued, and in its place appears information about non-theatrical films.

The importance of the motion picture as an educational device has been well established by the research of such men as Dr. George D. Stoddard of the Iowa Child Welfare Research Station, and Dr. P. W. Holaday of the University of Iowa, and later investigators. Such experimentation shows that children learn more rapidly and retain longer the information received through motion pictures than through any other known medium. This is true of the objectionable as well as of the desirable elements in a picture. Though the theatrical films have not shown the wished-for improvement, there is gradually growing an accumulation of films made expressly for educational and recreational purposes. These are being prepared by departments of state and national governments, universities, research centers, historical societies, art institutes, museums, industrial and scientific laboratories, and some private companies. The latest of these films are well made, in addition to being entertaining and instructive, and some of them can be obtained by paying only the small cost of transportation.

States Work Out Programs

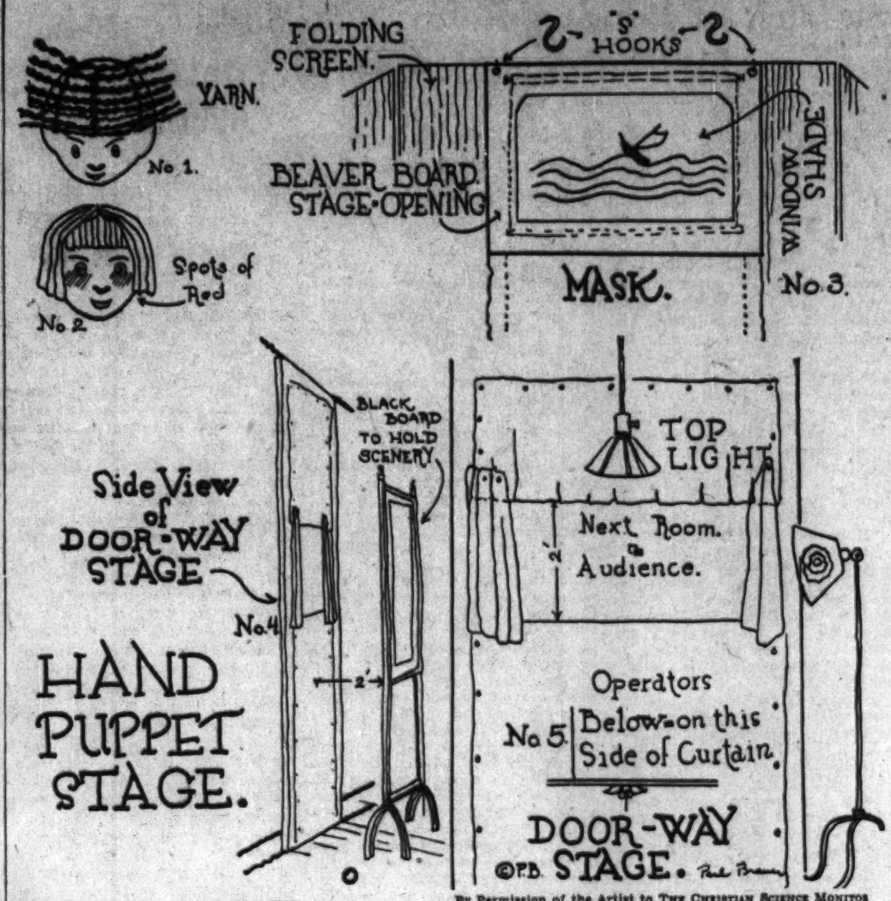
Visual education departments in a few state educational institutions have arranged entire programs, consisting of two one-reel features—scientific, historical, imaginative, or comic, and a long film giving a picturization of some famous story or the career of a great man; for example, a classic picture of the Reformation built around Martin Luther, and a picture based on the voyages of Columbus and taken from exact historical locations in Spain and Portugal. These suggest the possibilities that lie in state film libraries.

History, geography, literature, discovery, and invention can provide thrilling scenes. The new nature films enable the spectator to study birds by means of sound movies that reproduce the bird calls, the drumming of the ruffled grouse, or the honk of wild geese in flight. International understanding is made easier for children who are justly and sympathetically acquainted through visual means with the way other peoples live and act.

At the annual convention of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers held in Seattle in May, a resolution was adopted urging coöperation with governmental and educational departments to stimulate the use of visual aids to education, and increase the circulation of wholesome films. It also urged a more careful selection and treatment of subject material used in the process of production, and reaffirmed its support of federal legislation to regulate the business practices of the motion picture industry used in distribution.

This new policy does not mean that the organization has given up its effort to improve theatrical films, for one of the objectives outlined by the committee on motion pictures is the securing of federal legislation to regulate film production and distribution in such a way as to affect pictures at their very source, namely, at the time when they are being made. Meanwhile, in pursuit of the educational and recreational objectives of the plan, parent-teacher associations are being directed to form public opinion, to locate film libraries, to arrange for distribution of non-theatrical films, to provide for controlled educational and recreational programs at regular intervals in all communities, to conduct study groups, and to bring the latest scientific findings concerning the effect of motion pictures upon children and young people to the attention of parents and teachers. They will even promote amateur clubs of boys and girls who will produce, exhibit, and distribute their own pictures.

W. K. R.



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Marionettes by Children

2—The Simple Puppet (Continued)

While this series of eight articles running on Tuesdays was written primarily as a summer course for teachers for classroom use, we believe that it will prove a rich opportunity to parents who are looking for a wholesome and constructive home project to work out with their children.

By PAUL BRAUN,
Former Director of Puppetry, Johns Hopkins University.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Puppet's make-up will have to be rather intense because he will be seen from a distance when performing. Every time you add a bit to his face, walk back about 15 feet and look at it. In this way you will be able to judge the intensity of the colors.

Draw his features in with pencil. Use the water colors used in the classroom for painting.

First, paint the entire head with a general flesh tint. Allow to dry. This is important. If you put on another color while the first is wet, they will run together and spoil the head. When dry, put a strong red on both cheeks and mouth of the puppet. Note Drawing No. 2.

The last thing to do is to draw in the eyes, eyebrows and nose of the face. Do this with a good black waterproof ink. Use a small brush. A thin black line should be drawn around all the features of the puppet.

A three-dimensional nose should

not be attempted by the smaller child. If you feel the face is too flat, add a small button for a nose and paint it.

Hair is now added. Use colored wool or yarn. Either sew or glue it in place. Sewing will make the better job. Drawings Nos. 1 and 2 will show how this is done.

The costume may be painted on the jacket or made separately and clipped over it. It is just as well to paint it, and if any "frills" are added, they may be attached directly to the body.

Note on Class Work

You now have a complete puppet. Remember, do not force the child to be a perfect craftsman. Let him play at making the puppet. If his stitches are poor it does not matter. If the painting is crude it makes no difference. They will not show when the puppet is on the stage performing. Do not go in for detail on any part. It is important that the child be not discouraged at any time during the entire project.

First Puppet Stage

The proscenium opening is made from a piece of "beaver board" 3 feet high and 4 feet long. On this, the opening is drawn and cut out. Use either a knife or a small saw. It may be painted and decorated in any fashion which pleases the student. Drawing No. 3.

Two holes are made in the top corners. These are for the purpose of hanging the proscenium on the ends of two ordinary screens or any other upright supports which you use to hold it and mask the operators at the same time. Two "S" hooks are used to hang the proscenium to the screens. These are made of fairly heavy iron wire.

The under part of the procenium is covered with a drape to mask the operator's legs during the performance.

An excellent curtain may be made by utilizing an old roller curtain window shade. If light in color, you may paint a scene upon it. Mount it upon two wooden blocks nailed to the proscenium top. Raise and lower it from the side so your hand will not show.

To Hang Scenery

A blackboard may be pushed up behind the proscenium—about two feet from it. On this, your scenery is to be hung with thumbtacks. In place of the blackboard, you may use a long stick which is supported at the sides. Drawing No. 4.

Drawing No. 5 shows an extremely easy stage to construct. It consists of nothing but drapes tacked over an open doorway. If you do not put up a proscenium curtain, you can just shut the door when making scene changes. Drawing No. 4 gives a side view of the arrangement.

Scenery and Properties

Scenery should be drawn or painted on large sheets of paper and tacked to the background. Use either crayons or watercolors. Rather suggest things than carry them out in detail.

Furniture should be two-dimensional. Cut it out of cardboard and paint it. Thumbtack it in place along the lower edge of the proscenium. Drawing No. 6.

Manipulation of Puppets

In a puppet show, the operator stands below the stage level and manipulates the puppets. Drawing No. 7 shows how a puppet is worn on the hand. The person manipulating a puppet usually speaks for it, although this is not necessary. Two persons may synchronize, one speaking, the other manipulating. Drawing No. 8 gives an idea of "behind scenes" at a puppet show.

Lighting

Light the stage from the top, using an extension connection. Either use a bought shade to reflect the light or make one of cardboard. The side may be lighted by using a bridge lamp. Use colored bulbs for the different effects. See Drawing No. 5.

Summer Projects

By LYDIA LION ROBERTS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TWO high school boys who lived near each other in a town by the sea decided to use part of their summer vacation in an exchange of services. One boy found it easy to get good marks at school, but he was unable to enjoy himself in the ocean and was awkward at handling a boat and at aquatic sports. The other boy was more at home in water than on land, but found it difficult to keep up with his classes in school.

"If you'll teach me to swim and dive and be as comfortable as a fish in water, I will tutor you all summer in your French and any other studies that are hard for you," offered the student. "If I am going to be a camp counselor I must know how to take care of myself and other boys in the water."

"It's a bargain," said his friend enthusiastically. "My dad has been trying to decide what to do with me, and he'll be considerably relieved if you can help me keep on in school."

The plan was put into action vigorously all through the summer weeks and the exchange of services not only accomplished what both boys desired, but also made the vacation a time of growth as well as pleasure.

In one family where there were several boys and girls a different project was planned for each summer.

"This is to be yard year," announced the mother one day as vacation time approached. "We have a large space of ground out back of the house that we have never used for anything special. If we all work together we can accomplish surprising results. What would each one of you like to have the yard used for?"

"I want a croquet set," said one of the girls.

"If I had a small vegetable garden I could earn some money by selling fre vegetables," said the oldest boy.

"I wish I had a little playhouse in the corner under the trees," said the seven-year-old girl.

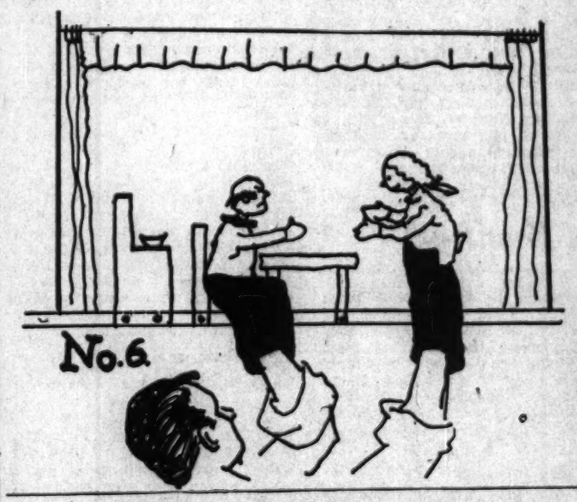
"Splendid," said the mother. "We will get right to work and do all those things. Dad and I want to make a grape arbor down one side of the yard and we can do that together too. As soon as vacation comes we'll put on our old clothes every morning and go out to work together until our yard is just as we want it. Every few weeks we'll invite our friends to a yard party and play games and have refreshments out of doors."

Another summer the back and front piazzas were made more attractive and comfortable by the combined efforts of the parents and children working together as carpenters, gardeners, and upholsterers. Again the cellar was the scene of their summertime endeavors and a room was made where games and parties could be enjoyed on rainy days. Projects like these provided the children with interesting work shared together which benefited not only themselves but the whole family and improved the property. There was plenty of time left for play, visits and trips, and instead of aimless days spent more or less selfishly and restlessly, the children felt the happy satisfaction of worthwhile accomplishment and growth as they took part in many new efforts.

A Few Lessons Sprinkled In

Usually it is wiser if the children are not allowed to be entirely free of lessons through the summer, though the subjects may be so different and so interestingly taught that the educational process is entirely pleasant. One mother, whose boy was doing exceptionally well in his music, enlisted his teacher's coöperation in arranging musicales every two weeks through the summer. On these occasions the boy and his friends played solos, duets and orchestral pieces which kept them practicing enthusiastically together. As various friends were always invited as audience and the program was followed by musical games and simple refreshments, the musicales were eagerly anticipated by all concerned.

Another mother realized that her young people were efficient with their heads, but not with their hands, so she suggested a handicraft club to meet once a week in vacation time. The young folks liked the idea and found friends who were willing to spend a little time teaching them to weave, crochet, model in clay, make jewelry and fashion clever gifts from ordinary materials. The club usually met out of doors on the piazza, in the yard, or in a near-by park, thus combining the benefits of sunshine and fresh air with the pleasure and novelty of creating things with their own hands.



Technical Courses Not Cultural

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ames, Iowa

HARD grinding on mathematics, chemistry, mechanics and other technical courses is not conducive to cultural or æsthetic knowledge. That is the result shown by a series of tests on cultural knowledge given at Iowa State College by Dr. A. R. Lauer, of the psychology department.

The test was composed of a list of words dealing with cultural subjects: painting, drama, nondramatic literature, music, sculpture and architecture. Students were asked to classify these words according to the field to which they belong. For instance (some people would question this) the name of G. Bernard Shaw was listed, and the correct answer was "drama." The word, façade, would fall under architecture, and so forth.

Students at Iowa State College—sophomores, juniors and seniors—averaged 73 points of a total of 150. The scores varied from 22 to 120. Dr. Lauer believes that students at other technical schools would show a similar deficiency in cultural knowledge. The test was given to 196 students.

Results showed that students who live in the larger towns and cities made higher scores than those from the smaller towns and rural districts. This difference was probably due to the fact that students in larger cities have easier access to cultural things both in school and out, Dr. Lauer said.

The test has not been given anywhere else in the country, but Dr. Lauer plans to have it given in many other universities and colleges next year. He expects to find that eastern students will make higher marks than western undergraduates.

The value of the test is two-fold, Dr. Lauer explained. It will show, he believes, whether the courses in a given university or college should be liberalized or not. It will also be valuable as a vocational guidance test, since interest in art, music, literature or other fields is quite clearly shown.

P. M. Radio Educational

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai

Educational programs occupy most of the hours of the Chinese Government's new radio broadcast from Nanking, which began recently upon the completion of the Nanking high-power station.

The afternoon programs are devoted entirely to instructions, above all, agricultural instruction for the Chinese peasant. The program director also is of the opinion that the modern Chinese should know at least one foreign language, so English and German lessons of half an hour each are also broadcast daily.

The evening schedules are devoted to Chinese and European art, as well as to political talks arranged by the Government, and occasional relays from the Chinese theaters.

During the morning hours, Nanking transmits gymnastic lessons, sports commentaries, world news events, and records of European and American dance orchestras.

To offer something of interest to everyone, to the modern Chinese motorist as well as to the monk in a remote monastery, the Government also includes songs of old China, with texts and music dating back 2000 years.

Chickens Pay Summer Tuition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Clemson College, S. C.

GOING to summer school on chickens, melons, cabbages or whatever can be exchanged for tuition is the way it is commonly done in South Carolina this year.

When mountaineers and mill workers, farmers and townspeople ranging all the way from 14 to 60, decide that catching up on schooling is one of the biggest desires of their lives they try desperately hard to scrape up the tuition.

It costs only $15 to go to Clemson College Summer School, which is known all over the state of South Carolina as "Opportunity School," but $15 is 15 big dollars to these hard-working people. They write to the director that they have "got together only $7.50, can you help me?" or, "Hope to have enough money after the taxes are paid to come," or "What chance is there for Jim to earn a scholarship? The reason is so dry."

Letters like these prompted the director, Miss Wil Lou Gray, supervisor of adult education in South Carolina, to think of the "chicken" idea. She bought baby chicks at a wholesale price, sent 60 out to each of several families in the mountains, and told them that when the chickens were grown she would take them in exchange for tuition. A chick costing her 6 cents would be equivalent to 40 cents when grown and brought to the opportunity school.

Learn to Rake Chickens

"You see, I sent directions for raising the chickens," said Miss Gray to a correspondent of the Monitor. "This means that the people are really learning chicken raising besides earning their tuition. This summer we must take anything that the people can bring us which we can use for food at the school—melons, vegetables, fruit—or whatever they can raise."

Another means which opened up was the selling of a household article which Miss Gray bought wholesale in large quantities and sent out to be resold by the prospective pupils.

"We usually have about 200 at the summer school," she said, "and we try to live like one big family. Our aim is to learn to do at school the things which we have to do at home. The girls set the tables and the boys wait on the tables. We do our own laundry work. This summer the Reconstruction Finance Corporation planted a vegetable garden for us in the spring, which we are cultivating this summer.

Folks, not books, are taught. Many of the students have had only a few years of grade-school work. Mothers and even grandmothers learn for the first time to write their own names. Young men and women in their 20's learn to spell, write letters and study geography and arithmetic.

Poetry and stories of South Carolina authors are studied and made more real to the simple mountain folk when occasionally the authors themselves spend a week-end at the school. "Manners" are stressed, including how to shake hands and how to meet people. In their "fun hours" the opportunity pupils sing, play musical instruments, or put on a little play. Girls make over old clothes for small sisters or sew new dresses for themselves. Sometimes they prepare the desserts for the household, which they have learned to make in the home economics classes.

What It Means to Them

What four weeks spent at Opportunity School means to some of these "late learners" is tellingly related in their letters written to Miss Gray. One mountain woman who says she lives six miles from the nearest school, five miles from the church, has mud galleys for roads and no money to spend is very grateful for what the summer school did for her son.

A mill worker, a young boy, writes, "Since I went to summer school I have wanted to be something in life." He told how he had been walking a mile to night school and that he is saving his nickels and dimes for a purpose worth while—to come again to summer school.

A mother of 16 children living out in the hills writes about her son Jack: "He is a great influence for good among the young folks, especially the teen-age boys. He and Janie were real gold before they went to Opportunity School but the school gave them 'light and an incentive.' Jack has just been elected superintendent of the Sunday school."

"It's not what you know that counts," one girl concluded in her letter, "but what you do with what you know. You learn not only English and arithmetic, etc., but you learn how to live, not just exist."

The thirteenth summer-school session for Opportunity School will be held July 24 to Aug. 19. It usually continues four weeks just at the time when the farmers are least busy. This period is called the "lay-by" time in South Carolina because the farmers have planted and cultivated their cotton and are waiting for the cotton bolls to mature. As 50 per cent of the South Carolinians are farmers and many of the population have less than a fifth-grade education, Miss Gray is convinced of the need for these summer classes.

Libraries Busy Aiding Child

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago.

ALL aboard for a sky ride or circus, a boat race or bicycle trip, a jaunt around the world or a journey to a Century of Progress.

Libraries are bulging with youngsters this summer and librarians are jumping twice to find an answer to that ever-recurring child's question, "What shall we do?" With the summer vacation lengthened at both ends because of shorter school terms in many cities, librarians have the longer task of keeping children interested in summer reading and the added task of tiding over some of the reading formerly done in school.

In the games and contests conducted for summer reading the aim is evermore being placed on the enjoyment of reading and the excellence of the book report rather than on how many books a child can hurry through. The object is switching from "How many books has Johnny read?" to "How fine a report can he make on the book?" or "Which school in the neighborhood has the most boys and girls reading?" or "Which of my favorite books are also read and liked by others?"

Trips in Books

"A Sky Ride" is a great delight to many children in one of the Chicago libraries. It really amounts to a trip around the world's fair grounds by means of books. The child chooses the first building he wishes to visit and which he really could see from the Sky Ride at the fair. If he selects the big green Travel and Transport Building he is given books like "Riders of the Winds," "Ox-team Days on the Oregon Trail," or "The Wonderful Locomotive."

If he prefers to visit the Agricultural Building he will find listed "An American Farm," "The Jumping-off Place," or others. If he should choose Byrd's Antarctic boat he is given "Dick Byrd, Air Explorer," "Chinook and His Family," or "Paddlewings," depending upon the age of the child.

When he finishes reading one book, the guide punches his ticket and he is ready for the next building. When he has visited three buildings he is ready for a Sky Ride and is made a passenger on one of the rocket cards.

A "bicycle race" interests children in another Chicago library. A large colored map has paper bicycles, each flying a banner of a school on the floor beside it. At the end of each week the bicycles are moved to indicate which school has the largest number of readers at the library. Thus the emphasis is not on how much print a boy or girl has managed to get through but on the enjoyment of reading together.

"Do you have a good dog book?" becomes a question easily answered in one of the Los Angeles libraries, because the librarian can say, "Well, here is a dog story that many boys and girls recommend. They voted for it." Here children make their own book lists by voting for the books they like best. When a book has received 15 votes it is put on the list. The children like this idea of entering their favorite books in the contest and of watching to see if others enjoy the same story.

Games in Reading

Other games which have been reported to the headquarters of the American Library Association from different cities are a Clock Game, a Water Race, Round the World via the Book Route, Touring Europe, a Book Circus, Flower Garden Club and Foreign Travel Clubs.

One interesting development which may gather more significance this summer in view of the longer vacation, is the help librarians are giving to those considered slow and retarded in their school reading.

A conspicuous example where the library has definitely helped along this line is found down in Lupton City, Tenn., where a branch county library is aiding both white and colored children to catch up in their reading ability during the summer. There during one summer when this was done there were no "repeaters" in the school reading classes the following fall. This, it is claimed, resulted in a permanent reduction of approximately $38 per child for the taxpayer.

In Denver, Colo., certificates are given for summer reading. Twelve years ago when this system was started only 19 children received certificates. Last year 1300 boys and girls received them in 132 schools.

In Flint, Mich., where school closed a month earlier this summer, lists of books for junior high school reading were compiled by the head of the English department and turned over to the librarians. Children are now reading these books and giving reports which will be sent back to the teachers in the fall. To make this coöperative project more effective books from the closed junior high schools were transferred to the library to strengthen the supply.

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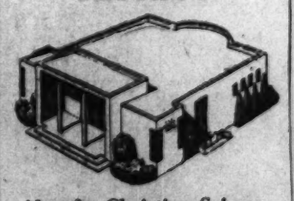
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Fresh Indications Of Recognition Of Russia Appearing

Observers of Relations Forecast Early Action by U. S. Government

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 17—The recent deal for the sale of $4,000,000 worth of American cotton to the Soviets and a more friendly attitude toward the Russian Government found throughout the Administration are viewed as another signpost pointing to Russian recognition at no distant date.

At the same time the 900 boxes of documents of the old Russian government which still rest in the imposing Russian Embassy here are now being sorted out by Mr. Serge Ughet, custodian of the records, possibly giving another hint that the 60-room Embassy on 16th street will be reopened with a Soviet embassador in charge.

The re-arrangement of the diplomatic and commercial documents in the Embassy, which has been closed and locked ever since 1922, is ostensibly being done to permit Mr. Ughet to remove personal papers from the Russian files. Mr. Ughet was financial counsellor of the Embassy under Mr. Boris Bakhmetiff. The latter was the representative of the Kerensky régime and for a number of years was an ambassador without a country after his home government was overthrown. America's relationship with Russia, was, and remains, in a tangle for Mr. Ughet is still carried on the United States diplomatic list as representative of Russia.

Meanwhile Mr. Smith W. Brookhart, former United States Senator, has been detailed by the Administration to look into possible commercial relations with Russia. It has been unofficially forecast by Representative William L. Sirovich (D.) of New York, that the United States would formally recognize Russia by the end of the year. Such recognition, Mr. Sirovich asserted, would enable the United States to get the $300,000,000 of Russian business now floating annually to Germany.

It is obvious to an observer here that the trade relationships with Russia are being made paramount in all official considerations of Russian recognition. In a typical conversation with one of the Roosevelt experts it was declared that great trade advantages could be achieved by recognition. The single item of American fats, chiefly pork and lard, was cited. A market for such fats exists today in the Soviet. A sale of $20,000,000 of such products to Russia, the official declared, would have a far wider effect than the immediate profit on such a transaction, since it might dispose of the marginal surplus of fats in America and would raise prices in the United States with a possible $100,000,000 benefit to the hog raising section of the country.

Not a mere $20,000,000 worth of business but several hundred millions could be done with Russia, this expert argued, if only industrialists would bestir themselves, and the resulting benefit to the United States would be tremendous in dollars and in spurring recovery.

National W. C. T. U. Refuses to Concede Repeal as Possible

Plans to Fight Liquor, However, If Wets Win, Mrs. Boole Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 17—The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union is preparing to undertake the most intensive campaign against liquor if the Eighteenth Amendment is repealed, but meanwhile will not concede that repeal is possible, according to Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the union.

"Nominally I think there are 18 to 20 states opposed to repeal," Mrs. Boole said in an interview yesterday," but you and I know that the South, though fundamentally religious and dry, is fundamentally Democratic as well. The people there are thirsty for office. What can they do when Mr. James A. Farley and the Federal Administration say, 'vote for repeal if you want patronage'? There is no fair way of judging their sentiment."

Mrs. Boole recalled how in the past the fight had been made against the saloon and declared she had come to realize that the evil lay not so much in the saloon as in liquor itself.

"You remember that before prohibition all dry campaigns were focused on the saloon," she continued. "A good many people—myself included—felt that the four walls and the bar and the swinging doors constituted the great menace. I have come to realize since then that evil lies in liquor itself—not the saloon. Anyone who sells liquor under any conditions and in any sort of place is fostering the abuse.

"In Canada liquor is sold under Government regulation in Government offices, but Canada is ruled by the liquor traffic, just as we were before prohibition and we will be again if prohibition is repealed. I have never compromised on the temperance issue. The only temperance to me is total abstinance.

"That brings us down to the organization's dual fight against the liquor traffic and against the liquor habit. The war on the traffic is easily understood. It has to be carried on through legislation. If repeal wins, we will just keep up the old campaign for a national prohibition law as the best means of defeating the liquor traffic control.

"But the drink habit is another thing. We can work constructively and actively at that even when the country is wet. If prohibition is repealed, we will start right in with an educational campaign of the kind that we are conducting in Europe, South Africa, China and Japan. We will try to show women and children the danger of drinking."

Post Office for Hooper

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—Harry Hooper, veteran big league outfielder and member of the world champion Red Sox team over a dozen years ago, was appointed yesterday by Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, as acting postmaster at Capitola, Calif.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

6:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
6:15 NBC, Tom Gerun's orchestra.
6:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
6:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
7:00 NBC, Dick Messner's orchestra.
7:15 "Happy Landings," Mitzie Green.
7:30 Announcements; sport review.
7:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, National Council on Radio in Education; talk, "Protecting the Taxpayer's Dollar."
7:45 NBC, "Phantom Strings."
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 NBC, Talk series.
8:45 NBC, Floyd Gibbons, Fair reporter.
9:00 NBC, Stadium Concert: Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Willem Van Hoogstraten, conductor.
10:00 NBC, Musical Memories: Edgar Guest.
10:30 Herbert Marsh's orchestra.
10:45 News; reports; sport review.
11:15 NBC, Pickens Sisters.
11:30 NBC, Mastersingers: chorus.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Melodic Thoughts."
5:30 NBC, Schirmer and Schmidt, piano duo.
5:45 NBC, "Nursery Rhymes."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; pianist.
6:45 NBC, Helen Ward, popular songs.
7:00 NBC, Guitar and piano.
7:15 After Dinner Revue, popular vocal.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Taylor Holmes; quartet; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Musical program and dramatic sketch.
10:30 NBC, National Forum; talk, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "Talking Picture Time."

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:15 p. m.—CBS, Fred Berrens's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy," child sketch.
5:45 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes."
6:30 "Voice of the Violin."
6:45 Report; Hill Billy George; soloist.
7:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, speaking from London.
7:15 Yankee Singers.
7:30 CBS, Road Reporters.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter, commentator.
8:00 CBS, Hallie Stiles, soprano.
8:30 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
8:45 CBS, Four Eton Boys; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
9:15 CBS, Frank Westphal's Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Nino Martini; orchestra.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
10:30 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Barnay Rapp's orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Elizabeth Barthell, contralto.
7:00 Announcements; music.
7:15 CBS, "Gypsy Nina."
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Carl Moore's orchestra.
8:00 Recordings, Lily Pons; Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra.
8:30 Organ recital.
9:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
9:15 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, "California Melodies."
10:45 CBS, Light Opera Gems.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio string ensemble.
5:15 "Picking the Strings."
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry Beaufort.
6:15 Studio string ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
7:00 Billy Dooley's Orchestra.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Inverness Serenaders.
8:15 Rhythm Rebels.
8:30 New Yorker's Orchestra.
9:00 American Legion Band.
9:30 "Evening Reveries."
9:45 Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park 920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—"Moments with the Masters."
4:30 p. m.—Gordon College musical program.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m. Cooking School.
4:00 p. m. Musical program.
4:30 p. m.—Mariaden Drama Guild.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:15 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; reports; organ.
1:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Radio Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:20 p. m.—CBS and local programs.
1:15 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Cleveland game, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Local and CBS programs.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Blueberry Culture Pays, Dr. Tuttle Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 18—Advocating the developing of the New Hampshire blueberry crop into a substantial income producer, Mr. Donald D. Tuttle, secretary of the New Hampshire Development Commission, makes the statement that while a sister state has realized an annual income of something over $2,000,000 for several years, the citizens of New Hampshire have neglected an opportunity to turn a native crop into money and only at the expense of devoting the time to gathering it.

"Experiments made in the southwestern part of the State by Dr. Frederick V. Colville of the United States Department of Agriculture," he says, "show that, in addition to the thousands of bushels of native blueberries readily obtainable, success in blueberry culture has been so marked that it opens the field for new revenues such as had not before been realized."

The yield of blueberries increases with the age of the bushes, it is asserted by Dr. Colville, in presenting figures pertaining to the blueberry industry in Maine, which became of commercial value nearly 60 years ago and for the past five years has averaged 161,927 bushels' yield annually.

France and Italy See Alike on Assistance To Danubian States

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, July 17—The four power pact signed at Rome Saturday already has resulted in a preliminary agreement between France and Italy on pressing problems of the Balkans and central Europe, according to authoritative reports appearing in the French press today.

Conversations which M. Henry de Jouvenel, French Ambassador to Italy, had recently with Premier Benito Mussolini, are said to have produced an "accord in principle" as to measures necessary for the economic rehabilitation of Danubian states. Although no details are available and official confirmation could not be obtained, the reports have not been denied at the Quai d'Orsay, where the opinion is expressed that signature of the pact constitutes a decisive step, not only toward Franco-Italian rapprochement, but toward organization of peace in Europe.

This enthusiasm is shared by almost the entire French press, only a few nationalistic papers retaining their opposition to the pact. The press as a whole records with satisfaction the exchange of telegrams between the French and Italian Premiers. In these, Signor Mussolini, answering M. Edouard Daladier's expression of his "confidence in the happy results which the pact of entente and collaboration cannot fail to have for the friendship of our two countries and the good of all nations," voiced Italy's thanks for the cordial collaboration of France.

Signor Mussolini declared he fully shared M. Daladier's confidence in the possibility of friendly coöperation between the respective countries and in Europe generally as a result of the pact.

Sugar Exchange Seat $6750

NEW YORK, July 18—New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange membership of H. L. Block has been sold to John Kutch for $6750, up $250 from the previous transaction.

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United States and Canada

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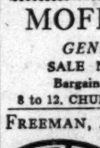

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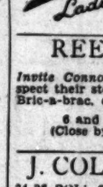

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Double Spring, All Hair Stuffing.
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6.
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100 Sets of Upholstery from £10 to £137.10.0
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Highest Quality and Latest Revised Prices
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Corned Beef and Pickled Tongues constantly on hand
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Furniture and Furnishings
Carpets and Linoleums
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A high-class service at moderate prices.
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Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
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HIGH CLASS FURS, SABLES and FUR COATS
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We have specialised in working men's clothes since 1888.
Men's Bib-Overalls, Jackets, Boiler Suits, Good Shirts, Khaki Coats, Butchers' Smocks and Aprons, Painters' Jackets and Aprons. All sizes Cloth Trousers in stock.
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Any make of car supplied
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sell *Grape-Nuts* as Nationally advertised in
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FINEST QUALITIES
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High Class Fruiterers
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All coals at low competitive prices
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LUNN & CARDNO
Decorators—Painters
HIGH ST. Tel. 362 HUDDERSFIELD

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The Basement of the Huddersfield Estate Offices

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YORKSHIRE

HULL

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FHW *FOOTWEAR FOR ALL*
63a PROSPECT STREET
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Francis & Cox
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Also COMMER
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The Store With a Spirit of Friendly Service
Ladies' and Children's Complete Outfitters

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Perfection in Permanent Waves
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Tel. 29084 (2 lines)
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SEE OUR WINDOWS

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Family Grocer
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COSTUMES
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Permanent Waving
Eugene and Gallia Systems

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Picture Framing
Stylish Inexpensive
Toys, Chinaware, Artists' Materials
WILSON'S BAZAAR
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GENERAL DRAPERS
187 CRESCENT ROAD

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LIMITED
(THE ARCADE STORE)
MIDDLESBROUGH
CLEVELAND'S COMPLETE FAMILY STORE

AMOS HINTON & SONS
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FHW *FOOTWEAR FOR ALL*
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Every Need for the Home Supplied
FURNITURE CARPETS
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Daily Features

All Nature

Carolina Jasmine

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS twining member of the Logania family has won its way into the hearts of southerners from eastern Virginia to Florida, across to Texas, and down to Guatemala. Its golden trumpet-shaped blossoms, springing in short clusters from the axils of shiny lanceolate leaves, travel through the southern fields and hillsides; and instead of noise, they send out a delicate perfume over the countryside. They even climb the trees along with orchids, festooning Spanish moss, and other arborescent plants, to join the aerial phalanxes.

The Logania family is one that is not so well known as the closely related Madder family, with which it is often confused. India is the country where it is best known, for there the seeds of a tree-member of the family, *Nux vomica*, yield commercial strychnine. Indian Pink or wormgrass, miterwort, and the many-stemmed Polypremum are other allied plants of the family, all of which grow in southern United States.

The only other member of the genus *Gelsemium* (the genus of the Carolina jasmine or jessamine) is a small twining shrub of eastern Asia. There it occupies a position similar to that of our southern representative. In cultivation, yellow jasmine is used as a bank cover and porch screen; sometimes it is grown in greenhouses.

The work of naming and describing it was done early in the nineteenth century by Antoine Laurent de Jussieu, the first professor of botany at the Royal Gardens, Paris.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

120.

I feel like I had ought to return back home", the girl said, for I am nowhere near as happy here as I hoped to have been. Things are not running any too smooth at home and if anything transpired it would be sure to be blamed on me. I hope this doesn't inconvenience you, but I cannot help but believe I should not stay even the balance of the week

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Vacation Vocations

Helpful hints on profitable use of summer leisure are invited for publication in this column. If you have any such ideas, you are invited to share them with others. Please limit the story about your "vacation vocation" to 100 words. One dollar will be paid for each idea accepted.

Neighborhood Typist

Let any girl who knows how to run a typwriter, and who can write correct business letters, tell her neighborhood that she will do odd jobs on call, and she will discover that there are housekeepers, business men, writers, club women, and many other people, glad to use this "piece" service. When I advertised, I had calls from ministers, college students, grocers, club women, and budding writers. I even typed daily menus for a tea room. Jane L.

Rock Gardens

In planning a rock garden for our own yard, I found that suitable rocks were not readily available in the neighborhood. A farmer gladly gave me permission to take all the rocks I wanted from his land; and my old car was soon transformed into a truck, for I found several friends who were glad to pay for such rocks delivered to their garden spot.

E. M. S.

In Lighter Vein

Missed Fire

It was his first great speech, and he wanted it to be a success. His oration was long and passionate, and he wished to end it with a warning. He could have couched his warning in the old proverb about locking the stable door after the horse was taken, but that was too commonplace. He wanted something original.

He thought of something better. Then he shouted: "Don't, I beg you—don't wait till the house takes fire before you summon the firemen."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Question

A city girl was spending her summer holiday on her uncle's farm. On the day of her arrival she went with him to see his herd of cows.

The girl gazed with interest at the beasts, especially one that was chewing the cud.

"Fine animal, that one," said the farmer, following the direction of her glance.

"Yes," said the girl, "but doesn't it cost you a lot to keep her in chewing gum?"—*Answers.*

The Wind-up

There was a man who had a clock,
His name was Mr. Mears.
He wound it every single night
For thirty-seven years.

And when at last it was found out
An eight-day clock to be,
A sadder man than Mr. Mears
You could not wish to see.

—*Unidentified.*

That's Right

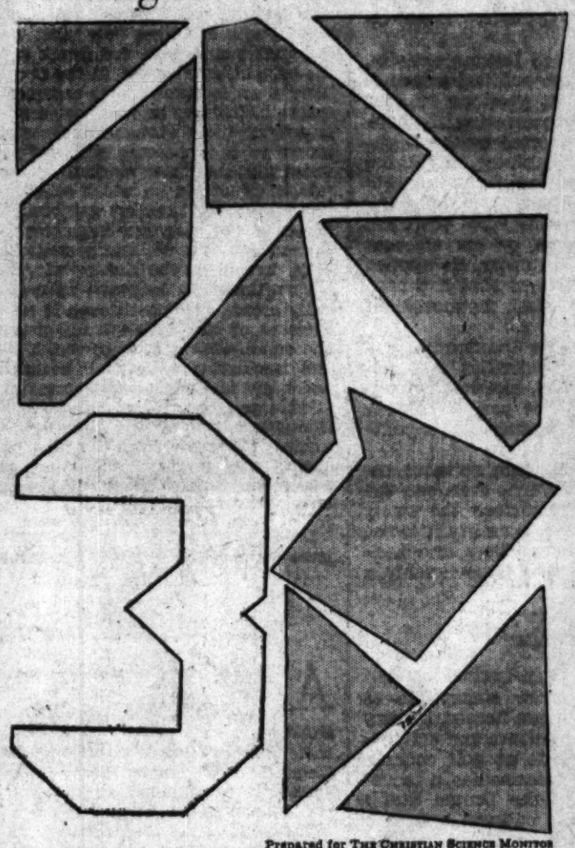
Skeptical Lady: "Can you wear this coat out in the rain without hurting it?"

Fur Salesman: "Madam, did you ever see a racoon carrying an umbrella?"—*New Goblin.*

Maclean's

Driver: "So I says to the boss, 'I've to learn some time, haven't I?' And he says, 'All right, take coach number 77.'"

Figure Puzzle No. 3



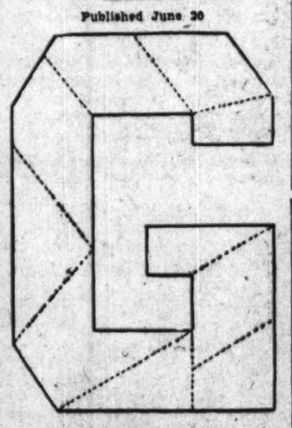
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The shaded pieces combine to make a figure resembling the "3" shown—but can you make them do it? If you succeed, trace the figure, indicating with dotted lines how you fitted the pieces together, and send it to the Feature Editor.

Be sure to mention "Figure Puzzle No. 3." The solution and names of winners will be published four weeks from today.

Letter Puzzle

Published June 30



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B. Madelina Wilson.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Emphatic mood" (J. P., who inquires what it is)—The question of moods is one that has not been settled to the entire satisfaction of all grammarians. The indicative, subjunctive, and imperative, are the generally acknowledged survivors; but the potential is still a strong contender.

What some grammarians regard as the "emphatic mood" is formed by placing stress on the asserting verb by adding the auxiliary "do." For example: "I *do* want you to come."

We hesitate to acclaim this classification, however, for the student's problems seem complex enough already.

"Prepare in advance" (Miss R. P.)—No matter where you saw this, it is a choice example of redundancy. When else could the preparation be made?

Moscow (F.P.) — Yes, the last syllable has a long *o*. We should not be deceived by the "w" into sounding the last syllable as "*cow*."

"He walked in the room" (Miss L. R.)—When the motion is from the outside to the inside, use "into." When the motion is entirely within, use "in." As the sentence stands, the man is walking about in the room, not entering it.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

I CANNOT praise a fugitive and cloistered virtue, unexercised and unbreathed, that never sallies out and sees her adversary, but slinks out of the race where that immortal garland is to be run for, not without dust and heat.—AREOPAGITICA.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tilton, Calif.

THERE is one weather prophet whose future days will have nothing but sunny weather because of his friends and their thought of him.

Jim Taylor for years had faithfully served as weather authority for the small city of Tilton. He also had operated a small, thrifty farm, and by various ways he had made serenely happy his family and many who did not have his faculty of making the most of the present moment.

No one would have expected to see Jim flinch when conditions tightened up, and he did not. Not even when he placed a mortgage on his farm and home. Nor did his courage fail when he eventually discovered that he would be unable to pay off the mortgage.

He said nothing; but every day his cheery comments on the weather appeared in the Tilton News, "Clear and bright for Tilton—I hope for a long time to come," he would write.

He thought no one knew what confronted him, and he thought too much of his friends to ask anything. But somehow these same friends learned everything. There were mysterious conferences.

One day the Tilton News announced in a box on the front page: "Jim Taylor has brought sunshine to Tilton for a long time—in more ways than one. By the time he reads this, Jim ought to know that our wish is fair weather for him and for his."

Jim, sitting at home, held in his hand the deed to his home. The mortgage had been paid.

For the Scrapbook

Franklin's Philosophy

Men and melons are hard to know.

Leisure is time for doing something useful.

Well done is better than well said.

At a great pennyworth pause a while.

'Tis foolish to lay out money in purchase of repentance.

Act uprightly; dirt may stick to a mud wall, but not to polished marble.

The absent are never without fault, nor the present without excuses.

He that riseth late must trot all day.

Jack Little sowed little and little he'll reap.

When you are good to others you are best to yourself.

Be not niggardly of what costs thee nothing, as courtesy, counsel, and countenance.

Many a man thinks he is buying pleasure when he is merely selling himself a slave to it.

Let thy discontents be thy secrets; if the world knows them it will despise thee and increase them.

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The Children's Corner

Jack Gets a Letter (A G. O. B. Story)

JACK BEANSTALK had a letter. The postman brought it. It was from Mr. Smith, the owner of the house where Jack lived in the big crowded city. Jack knew it was from Mr. Smith because his name was on a corner of the envelope. This was the first letter that Jack had ever had, and there was great surprise in the family about it.

"Maybe he's raising the rent," said Jack's mother, a little anxiously.

"He wouldn't be writing to Jack about that," said Jack's father. "Open it, Jack, perhaps something's wrong about the garden."

"The garden's all right," said Jack sturdily, as he opened the envelope. "The agent was looking at it only yesterday, and he said it was fine."

At last the letter was opened, and this is what it said:

"Dear Jack:

"My gardener says he needs a boy to help with the work this summer. You will live with John (the gardener) and his wife, in his cottage on the place, and I will pay you a dollar a week, if your work is worth it.

"If you can come, be ready at 2 o'clock on Saturday, and the Agent will drive you out.

"Sincerely,
"H. B. Smith."

"Oh, Father," said Jack, "may I go? I'd love it, and I can earn the dollar, I know."

Jack's father was silent a bit, while his mother said fondly, "It would be a great thing for the boy to be in the country all summer at Mr. Smith's."

"What would I do?" said Jack's father at last, "I need Jack to help me on the ice and coal wagon this summer."

"You could get another boy," said Jack quickly. "Tad Moore said only the other day that he wished he could earn a little, for his grandmother's pension has been cut a bit—and he's as big as I am, and stronger."

"I could pay him $2 a week," said Jack's father slowly, "if he'd work well, for I'd be saving on your board, with you away."

And so it was decided. Jack was so eager that he offered part of his dollar to help pay Tad, but his father said, smiling, "You haven't earned it yet, and if you do, it shall be yours."

Tad was just as eager when he heard the news.

"I'd love to go in the wagon with your father," he said, "and Gran says I can. I'm strong," he said proudly, as he felt his arm. "I can carry some ice, too, and perhaps, a bag of coal."

But Jack's father didn't want him to carry ice and coal, he wanted him to mind the horse, and watch for the ice cards in the windows, and save him many steps. "If you do all that willingly," he said, "you'll earn your money."

It was a great day for the two little boys when Jack drove with the Agent to Mr. Smith's big house in the country. Tad was there to see him off, feeling very proud and important after his first wagon ride, and Jack's father said he was a wonderful help.

"Take care of my garden," said Jack in parting, "Sweet-William and Johnny-Jump-Up and Joe-Pye Weed will all help."

"Yes, we will," they all agreed, for they, too, were on hand, as members of the G. O. B. Club (Garden of Boys), to see Jack off.

"I'd rather be on the ice and coal wagon than go to the country," said Tad, as the car drove off. "I like old Dobbin best, but I'll tend to the garden, too, the best I can. Do you know what's going to happen?" he said with a grin. "Gran and I are going to move into one of the flats in the house where the garden is, so I'll be near the horse and garden, too. I didn't tell Jack, but I'll surprise him with it on a post card. Gran's awful glad about it. It's a long way upstairs, but I can do her errands."

"We'll all help," said the other boys, gladly.

"Oh, goody! goody!" said little Sweet-William. "It's good for everybody, isn't it?"

Where do good things come from—who knows?
Bringing sweet joy to all—as does the rose.
They never come to you and me—just alone.
They always start up ripples—like a stone
When you throw it in the water.

So little it takes to start good going.
Why not all practice such stone throwing?

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Among successful farmers are Tito Schipa, a Rome (Italy) chicken rancher, and Miss Marian Talley, a Kansas wheat grower. Of course, their ability to sing opera at a few thousands a night helps to tide over in depression times.

Arkansas Gazette: The giraffe, we are told, has larger, softer and more lustrous eyes than the famed gazelle. Still, when writing ballads to a lady's eyebrows and contiguous scenery, it's safer to stick to gazelle.

Humorist: A girl recently won a carnival prize with a hat five feet high and three feet wide. But there was no need for her to wear it while sitting just in front of us at a cinema the other evening.

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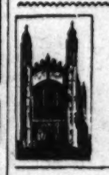

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1933

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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Editorials

A Dollar of Stable Buying Power

The United States of America seeks the kind of dollar which for a generation hence will have the same purchasing and debt-paying power as the dollar value we hope to attain in the near future.

WHEN President Roosevelt recently uttered this declaration he proclaimed a goal the full import of which has yet only begun to dawn on world or even American thought. It is a goal long aimed at by a relatively small group of monetary students. In more recent years their discussions have caught hold here and there, with farmers, business men, or an occasional banker, and in the last few weeks evidently have convinced the Administration.

Comparatively few persons have tried to envisage what an enormous body of benefits would accrue to the human race if its various units of money were actually what men commonly suppose them to be—a fixed measure of purchasing power. Probably no one can comprehend a picture so broad and in some respects so intangible. Yet several of the prospective effects are quite visible—and attractive.

One of the first of these, assuming that the dollar *can* be made stable in purchasing power, is that the person who saves money will be doing exactly what, in the ordinary sense of thrift, he proposes to do—namely, setting aside provision against future need or opportunity in actual proportion to his self-denial. Heretofore even the most conservative saving has been a kind of speculation in money.

For example, if one had saved $1000 in 1915 it would have bought four years later only half as much of the material accompaniments of living as when it was saved. Or if one has now $1000 he acquired four years ago, it will buy him at least half again as much goods as then.

This fluctuation may seem pleasant when it works in the saver's favor, but it is not the true purpose of saving, and it does not always work that way. Similarly for the borrower, the rise or fall of the general price level may make him pay back a long-term debt in much dearer dollars than he borrowed or may enable him to discharge the debt in dollars so cheapened as to be actually unfair to his creditor.

Multiplied by millions of individual cases, such changes as this in the buying power of money result in vast, fortuitous and unseen transfers of wealth from hands that have earned it into hands that have not earned it. Prof. Willford I. King of New York University estimated that this shift amounted to $40,000,000,000 during the five years from 1915 to 1920. Presumably it has amounted to fully that much since the break of the stock market in 1929.

In one instance the debtors gained, in the other instance the creditors, but neither by any particular merit of their own. This shifting of values from bondholders to stockholders or vice versa in the set-up of corporations—for their relative claims against the assets of the business shrink or swell with the swing of the dollar—is a considerable factor in the speculations of the stock market. Stabilization would thus remove some of the urge for speculation.

But the shifting of wealth is only the bookkeeping side of the story. Translated into human terms, the eras when radical changes in the general price level take place are always times of stress, sometimes even of great suffering. When prices skyrocket as during the war, there are difficulties from the high cost of living, from the ineffectiveness of endowment funds, and so forth. When prices suddenly collapse, there is stagnation of business, unemployment, agrarian discontent, financial distress, political disturbance, and usually labor trouble. These are by-products of the difficult adjustment which has to be made between different kinds of prices, wages and long-term contract payments to fit the new level.

So serious have been these effects that Mr. Reginald McKenna, once British Chancellor of the Exchequer, said in the Monthly Review of the Midland Bank, Ltd., in 1927:

> History has shown that apart perhaps from wars and religious intolerance no single factor has been more productive of misery and misfortune than the high degree of variability in the general price level. . . . A stable price level is a thing to be desired, second only to international and domestic peace.

Just how such a level is to be attained, or how a stable purchasing power can be given the dollar, pound, krona, florin or peso, is an open and difficult question. Even whether it can be accomplished by the mere management of currency is debatable. But the world is at a point where it is almost obliged to experiment.

Prof. Irving Fisher has proposed apparently the most definite plan for hooking the gold content of the dollar to a commodity price index. John Maynard Keynes is author of a set of policies for currency management. The Strong bill in Congress last session would have directed the Federal Reserve System to attempt stabilization by its credit powers. Prof. Gustav Cassel is actually doing a fairly effective job with the Swedish currency.

These are roundly criticized by Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson Jr. and Joseph Stagg Lawrence, but Dr. King showed a swing toward the idea in a poll of economists in 1929, and now the London Chamber of Commerce has proposed issuance of a currency backed not by gold alone but by all commodities.

At one time after President Roosevelt's pronouncement on the dollar there was some skepticism as to how definite his plans might be in this regard. Some light is furnished now by the announcement that Prof. James H. Rogers of Yale and Prof. George F. Warren of Cornell will include the study of a managed currency and a commodity dollar in a fiscal survey they are making for the Government. If the President does not have a plan as to the method of establishing a stable unit of buying power, it behooves him to formulate one. For he has raised hopes too great to be lightly dashed.

Britain and Public Works

IT WAS almost a foregone conclusion that some other member of the British Government would modify the blunt veto on public works for unemployment relief enunciated a few days ago by Mr. Walter Runciman, president of the British Board of Trade, to the great surprise of the World Economic Conference. "We have terminated our schemes," he said, "for dealing with unemployment by way of capital expenditure works, and we shall not reopen these schemes, no matter what may be done elsewhere"—meaning, apparently, America.

Some of the astonished delegates remembered that a communiqué issued by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. MacDonald after their Washington conversations alluded to the possibility of the "stimulation of enterprise by appropriate programs of capital expenditure." And had not Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the conference that "the question whether governments can actively assist in this matter by schemes of governmental capital expenditure will also require consideration"?

Mr. Runciman's blunt negative seemed to contradict his own colleagues. It caused just as much surprise in English as in foreign political circles. The statement of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald yesterday in the House of Commons indicates that Mr. Runciman could not have intended to reject "remunerative" public works. He evidently had in mind the kind of schemes to which the late Labor Government resorted—works which in some cases would never have been undertaken if it had not been desired to employ men upon them, works which were in some cases unproductive and ill-chosen.

If he meant more than that, his own friends have been pointing out that his position would be inconsistent with the measures now actually being undertaken. The Ministry of Health has recently sanctioned loans for public works amounting to £30,000,000. Local authorities have been assured that there is no embargo upon their undertaking necessary improvements. Great Britain is lending £2,000,000 to Palestine for development.

Moreover, the profound concern among social reformers about the necessity of building more houses for the working classes has caused the Government to appoint a committee to consider setting up a national housing corporation for mass production of dwellings. And it has been assumed from the first that this committee will recommend some governmental guarantee of capital expenditures.

It is well known that some of the younger and abler members of the National Government desire intensely to embark upon a bolder policy which would have the effect of releasing idle capital for work which would improve the country's equipment, to the great benefit of industry. Since 1931 there have been abundant evidences of impatience with the overcautious policy first adopted by the National Government, which was held to discourage "wise spending." That policy of excessive caution public opinion has repudiated. Apparently Mr. Runciman merely meant to discourage unproductive extravagance. It is now plain that he was not authorized to suggest that the British Government would refuse to use any means in its power to stimulate really productive enterprise.

Engineers on the Economic Front

RECENT spectacular emphasis upon governmental powers and programs has obscured somewhat the part the engineering profession is destined to play in world recovery. While seeking legislation by which governmental forces could be organized to grapple with the vast economic problems of the hour, stress naturally was laid upon the major political obstacles to be overcome. These will occupy the center of the stage for some time in international affairs; but government will not suffice of itself to win the complete victory over depression, though daily communiqués from the battlefield are growing more and more encouraging. Lasting success asks the engineer and the politician to join hands against waste and ignorance.

In the past, politics and engineering have not mixed. Neither spoke the other's language. Politics viewed the engineer as a technician with little comprehension of how to appeal to human interest, and engineering regarded the politician as the incarnation of expediency and self-seeking. It is no longer necessary to take sides in this old controversy. Events have demonstrated the need for coöperation.

Legislative foundation has been laid in the United States, at least, for a program of public works and industrial control of exceptional magnitude. The engineer will of course be on his own ground in the carrying out of these works, and they could not be performed without his aid. He will have a hand also in the modernization of industry, now about to begin on a considerable scale. The engineer's long suit is the economical design, construction and operation of technical enterprises. His highest value in the times ahead, however, rests in the willingness of the politicians to make fullest use of his fact-finding and analytical abilities and to give due weight to the engineering viewpoint in approaching the large problems associated with road-building, forestry, river control and industrial coördination. The engineering approach is available as a direct route toward the efficient utilization of governmental and private resources for the common good, and politicians who heed it reveal true statesmanship.

Enormous sums will be saved and appropriations made most effective if governmental executives will back up the engineers in their attacks on waste where it occurs or threatens. The heaviest burdens of taxation may thus be subjected to some degree of control and relief. It will take high political courage to put the brakes on public expenditures which mature study shows to be excessive or unfairly competitive with business, but it can be done if the Administration adheres to its announced intention of not making the same mistake twice. The American people do not desire the recovery program to degenerate into an orgy of waste under the excuse of a great experiment in paternalism. The times demand the frankest possible facing of costs.

In the years to come applied science unquestionably will achieve triumphs comparable to many of the great accomplishments of the recent past. These fabrics, however, will be shot through with the black thread of cost economy rather than the red thread of waste. The reason is simple and challenging. Humanity, in the long run, wherever situated, seeks to avail itself of the blessings of progress. Because a low standard of living is out of harmony with human brotherhood, the engineer and the statesman have their work cut out for them for generations to come. What may not be built on such a foundation!

Finland vs. Fear

REPORTS of the Finnish Diet elections showing a decided swing to the Left, and the flat rejection of the Lapuans, or Fascists, may be accepted more as a defeat of fear than as a victory for radicalism.

The shadow of Russia has long rested on the Republic of the far north. On her emergence from Russian domination in 1918 Finland's fear of Russian Communism became as acute as her old hatred of Russian tsarism. With four-fifths of her 3,700,000 population rural, the peasant's anxiety for his holdings has been keen. It was upon this fear that the Lapuan movement was built. Every sign of Red activity was seized upon by the Lapuans to stir up popular resentment.

Yet, even at the height of Lapuan activity, the contest between the two political extremes was very close. In the 1932 elections Premier Pehr Edwin Svinhufvud, representing the conservative element and supported by the Lapuans, defeated President Stahlberg, his Labor and Socialist opponent, by the narrow margin of two electoral votes. Immediately following his victory, President Svinhufvud surprised many of his own followers by his vigorous action in enforcing law and order. He applied to the rioting Lapuans the laws that had been framed to suppress Communism, the movement which they were then fighting.

The Finnish dislike of state Communism and inherent distrust of Red activities may not necessarily be abated. The election returns show rather that Finland is positive in her stand against lawlessness organized as a political force.

Extreme Communists can take no more encouragement from these returns than can the rebuffed Lapuans. On the surface the swing seems to be to the Left, but in reality it is the same strong current of progressive and self-disciplined independence that is so notably a Finnish characteristic.

"Cultureteering"

ON THE supposition that Latin-American business men are more susceptible to "contacts" made at opera houses, literary halls and other centers of culture and enlightenment than to those made at golf courses, baseball games and musical comedies, a movement has been started in the United States which might be called the cultural approach to Latin-American commerce. North American business men have been urged to stress cultural factors, to appear interested in poetry, and to hum operatic arias even if they have never seen or heard the opera. They are, furthermore, urged to advertise their interest in educational movements, in the good-will tours of philosophers and professors, and even to support them. The results hoped for are increased trade, cold profits measured in dollars and cents.

Fundamentally there is nothing wrong with the cultural approach. It has always been friendly, and it may be truly unselfish to show an interest in the things in which one's friend or host or buyer is interested. But such an approach must be sincere if it is to carry conviction; an assumed interest in poetry, or music, or literature will never be mistaken for the real thing. Those who really love the things of the mind and spirit are never fooled by the pseudo-interest in cultural activities of those who assume it for commercial purposes. More often they are repelled by the use of culture as a means of promoting sales.

On the other hand, a truly "cultured" approach is a different matter. This involves no putting on of airs, or of appearing what one is not. It is honest, sincere, courteous, tolerant and kindly. Its appeal is universal, as is its success. Latin Americans appreciate it, as do all other peoples.

Editorial Notes

With many young persons pondering the problem of whether, after a year or two of enforced absence, they are not too old to return to college, the news that Wofford College, at Spartanburg, S. C., has just granted a diploma to a man, aged ninety-four, who first entered school there seventy-two years ago seems particularly timely.

Lord Burghley, who has been doing his duty for England, not only in Parliament but over the Olympic hurdles, has decided to retire from athletics and devote more time to affairs of state. It is understandable that ups and downs in hurdling should seem a little tame to one who has tried them in politics.

Although the old Tampa Bay Hotel at Tampa, Fla., has been leased for other purposes, there probably will be more youths than ever in its corridors, waiting to answer the call of the electric bells. It is to become the main building of the recently founded Tampa University.

Cornbelt Heritage

WE WHO can call out to all the world that we were born and bred in the Cornbelt have memories and associations we bear with us like prairie songs. No one can take them from us. Perhaps to others they might not seem worth the taking—who knows? But we who have lived with them so long find that they sing through all we see and do.

We who can call out that we are native to the Cornbelt have seen the earth covered with tall waving corn in the tassel as far as the eye can reach—to left, to right, on over the horizon, cut into vast squares by narrow roads running straight to the sky. And when we were small and wore an apron with ruffles at the shoulders we knew how it felt to plunge into this forest of corn. The half light, the endless rows radiating from the spot where we stood on the soft black soil, the stalks standing in tassel way above our mop of curls. Here it was always twilight, and the long avenues held mystery. The scent of corn was sweet and heavy, the earth fragrant underfoot, and borne on a vast silence was the soft whisper of the rustling corn leaves, swisha-swisha.

We would grow adventurous. If we could manage to get mixed about directions deep down within these endless rows of tall guardsmen it would be an exploring expedition in a jungle. On, on, perhaps forever, . . . beyond the horizon.

A silky fieldmouse tipped his nose at us from his perch on a green-wrapped ear of corn. His ears stood out like tiny pink-lined sea shells. His tiny gray body was delicately curved. If he and his family would appear, they could be pussy willows on a stem.

Surely we had reached the horizon—or further! Yes, the filtering sunlight grew stronger. Then we emerged—oh bother—only into a long, straight, grassy road with black ruts that diminished in its corn canyon in the distance. Behind, the corn was massed in a tall battalion. We would leave it on guard—and take the offered short cut back to the farm.

* * *

We loved the big spaces, sunrises, sunsets, the abundance of sky. What did people of other regions look at who could see only what was left of the sky after bumpy hills had drunk it up all around the edge of their world! In the Cornbelt the stars hang down in giant chains and meshes of golden sparks to the very brim of the earth. Out over the prairie land our thought was absorbed by sky—brassy hot in "good corn weather," pale green-blue veiled with the ribbed mackerel clouds of promised rain, a cobalt sea on which sailed an armada of lavender-white summer galleons. Fiery sunsets flamed at our very feet. Huge black thunderheads showed yellow teeth, and sometimes a funnel of gray, preludes to the rushing wind.

Then there was the grass—miles of it, rippling to every breeze. Wading through it we greeted small denizens of the prairie land—grasshoppers large and small, each a little person. Yellow butterflies and fascinating insects, all beautiful, wonderful, and busy. The line of trees breaking this stretch of distance spoke always of a stream watering their thirsty roots. There, the grass would give way to sudden shade, old logs, the klop of a bull frog, quaint, long-legged insects that skated rapidly across the shadows, the ecstatic leap of a shiner or a sunfish.

* * *

Later we added to our Cornbelt Heritage the levee of Ole Man Ribber. High-shouldered backwheelers in those days plied up and down the broad Father of Waters—intimate little ships. Houseboats hugged the wharves. There was the Silver Crescent with its "moonlight-excursions" to Rock Island that glided up easily to one's very feet and hobnobbed with the dock while tall blacks, their ebony shoulders bared to the Illinois sun, swung boxes or bales across the gangplank to the rhythm of strange, half barbaric work-songs. Each spring the river swelled to flood and we went down to see it. The familiar river broadened to a lake, sweeping by—a dramatic and awe inspiring sight.

Nights along its shores, picnicking in rowboats under a wide-eyed moon, whose counterpart swam where one dipped oar. Grounding on a sandbar, swept by the tricky current against the anchor ropes of the sleeping dredge. We knew and owned the River. Had we not turned over the pilot wheel of the Silver Crescent, our small hands grasping it just below the great brown ones of the river pilot? And had we not learned to locate on the ship's chart each of the channel lights that led her upstream toward the twin cities—coached by the weatherbeaten captain who loved little girls?

Then there were cyclone cellars, some of them quite comfortable. Came the unforgettable green darkness, tense heat, stillness, breathlessness, followed by the black whirling cloud too exciting to miss seeing. The run to cover as the great wind swayed and cracked huge friendly trees. Next-morning stories of freakish hops: the milkman's barn set down in a near-by field. A parkful of trees far from it cut off evenly as with giant hedge shears.

* * *

Stories, stories, often about Lincoln. Lincoln of Springfield days trudging up and down our very street, wheeling the baby buggy. Aunt Malvina for the hundredth time repeating how shocked she was at the tall, gawky, young lawyer who faced "Mr. Douglas" at the Freeport debate. Yet she had realized, too, that she was helping to make history by listening there in the fringes of the crowd. Stories, stories—the night of the "great Chicago fire" with its legend of Mrs. O'Leary's cow. The rows of cots that night where now the elevated thunders overhead, the glare in the sky, the lost household goods, the thankful reunion of separated families. Stories from those who knew the sprawled-out town in its half-century of progress days, a town of muddy streets, plank sidewalks. Stories of the long wagon trains along the Galena Trail westward, westward, into the flaming sunsets.

A young country—and the older East seemed far away in those days. As we rode our Indian ponies along maple lined streets we thought little of those towns and cities whose pioneer times were in our American history books. The Pilgrims, Paul Revere, Emerson, Longfellow—they seemed legendary. But we—we knew the route La Salle and his Indians had taken from the little north branch of the River Chekago across our swamp portaging their canoes to the Des Plaines River. We knew Starved Rock, had lived in imagination its tragic story of Tonti, and we had stood where Black Hawk had made his last stand in the land he loved. This French, Indian and pioneer background was ours and ours alone; as were the wide prairie spaces, the generous skies, the seas of rippling grass, the thousand freshwater lakes and sweet rivers, and the sight and scent of the tall green corn—precious and unforgettable heritage of the Cornbelt Country.

M. J. T.

Nanking Turns to Peace-Loving General

A CHINESE general who has managed to keep peace with the Japanese during the past two years, with consequent large benefits to 20,000,000 people under his control, has now become the most influential military leader in North China. The Government at Nanking, having reversed its futile policy of "armed resistance" to the Japanese, has invited General Han Fu-chu, military governor of Shantung, to apply in all northern provinces the same conciliatory principles which have worked with such complete success in Shantung since the beginning of the Sino-Japanese dispute. In a province with a large Japanese population, where Japanese interests are extensive, and which has had closer relations with Manchuria than any other Chinese province, there has not been a single "incident" between Chinese and Japanese since General Han became military governor in 1930.

Chinese extremists have criticized General Han most severely for the policy he adopted at the beginning of the Manchurian controversy, and to which he has adhered so steadfastly ever since. They called him a traitor and suggested that he had "sold out" to the Japanese. But these criticisms came chiefly from other parts of China than Shantung. The residents of Shantung were not anxious to extend the Sino-Japanese conflict to their province. They gave General Han support, and heeded his warning that there must be no "incident" with Japanese. As a result, Shantung has been the least disturbed and most prosperous of China's provinces during the last two years, and General Han has now been recognized by the Central Government as a Chinese administrator who knows how to make and keep peace with the Japanese.

When the Japanese occupied Mukden, General Han told foreign consuls at Tsinan-fu that China was helpless to prevent the Japanese from doing what they liked in Manchuria, and should compromise the issue as quickly as possible. When the conflict extended to Shanghai, he said, "There will be no trouble with the Japanese in Shantung." And there never was.

General Han's predominant position in North China military councils will do much to assure permanence to the Sino-Japanese truce. His conduct in Shantung has given the Japanese an impression that he may be trusted to apply commonsense compromise to settlement of any difficulties. The fact that he permits his name to be included in the North China Military Council, and attends meetings of the council in Peiping, assures both Chinese and Japanese that the Nanking Government intends to carry out the letter and spirit of the truce with Japan. So long as he stays in North China, peace with Japan is assured.

D. B.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

'Development' Has Not Been Completed

IF JIMMY MATTERN'S failure in his globe-girdling flight held discouragement to the juvenile hero-worshippers whose present plans are that they, too, when grown up, will go adventuring, his message from Anadyr, Siberia, has in it two heartening elements.

One, and the obvious one, is that resourcefulness will see the intrepid individual through innumerable dangers and difficulties.

The other is that all of the surface of this little ball about which Mattern intended to wing his way in a few days, has not been civilized, subdued, piped for plumbing and wired for sound. The very fact that within a few hundred miles of Nome, Alaska, there is a spot from which it takes more than three weeks to receive a telegram demonstrates that beyond the present frontier, at least on the northern rim, there is still an unknown.

Exploring still has its lands of promise, just as it still has its lure.—*Des Moines Register.*

'Self and Partners'

THE (Economic) Conference was not only bound to meet difficulties. It was summoned to encounter them. . . . Let us repeat one point which we ventured to emphasize at the outset. The extreme theories of dogmatic internationalism may do as much harm as the inflamed delusions of egotistical nationalism. It is vital to keep in mind at every step that there is no inherent contradiction between sane nationalism and effective internationalism. Both are essential. To adjust them as far as possible is the very core of the problem for the conference.

Each country has conditions and even necessities of internal policy peculiar to itself. Each country is the best judge of its own case. In seeking to arrive at common arrangements it is no marvel that temporary hitches occur. . . .

In view of claimed results and further expectations, nothing on earth could induce the American people to accept any proposition which might check or derange their own huge program. This fact is so self-evident that it cannot surprise any instructed mind. If the conference cannot work miracles, it can work practical improvements. Its business, from now forward, is to face in a practical spirit the problem of "self and partners"—to coördinate as far as possible national and international action. Currency theories are only incidental to the concrete and universal purposes—raising prices, restoring purchasing capacity, stimulating demand, strengthening confidence, animating enterprise, and promoting employment. . . .

This is no time for shrinking from unconventional and even daring experiment. Restricting production is one way—and apart from temporary necessity a profoundly unsatisfactory way—of seeking to raise prices. The other way is to promote the universal increase of demand. To remedy ruined purchasing power and abnormal unemployment, and to attempt this by all national and international means put together, is the one dominating idea to which the Conference is brought back.—J. L. GARVIN, in *The Observer*, London.

That Commerce Bureau

PET of President Hoover, favorite target of critics of "wasteful bureaucracy," put under sentence of death by Roosevelt, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has won a reprieve.

It's a long story, but the gist of it is that when the idea of the Recovery Act began to take shape, a horde of interested persons descended upon Washington—industrialists, Labor leaders, trade association executives. They wanted to help, or they wanted to object, or they wanted to know. Nobody was ready for them—nobody but the bureau. It became indispensable.

Perverse and ornery observers who never fell very hard for the loud propaganda about vast sums wasted in government bureaus are grinning sardonically.—*Business Week.*